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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### DEFERRED SETTLEMENT OF THE COAL STRIKE.

THE delay of President Mitchell and the other strike leaders in acting on the offer made by the principal coal-operators last week, extending the ten-per-cent. increase of wages until April and abolishing the sliding scale, brought out many expressions of surprise and disappointment from the press. "The delay in settling the coal strike," says the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* (Ind.), "is exasperating and may become dangerous. Whoever may be responsible for it—whether operators, who hesitate to post notices of an advance of wages which is bound to come, now that the chief operators have granted the demands of the men, or President Mitchell, who shows some disposition to quibble over the terms of acceptance—must assume a heavy responsibility for the prolongation of the strike." "The Pennsylvania miners should remember that half a loaf is better than no bread," adds the *Chicago Journal* (Ind.); "winter is coming on, and the little hoards of the workmen will soon be exhausted. . . . We hope to see a speedy adjustment and an early resumption of work."

The miners, however, claim that the operators have not acted entirely in good faith, and that the increase of wages would be counterbalanced in part by the fact that the price of powder remained as high as ever. Says the *Washington Times* (Dem.):

"There is a growing suspicion among the anthracite miners that the coal trust has laid a trap for them in the Reading Company's notice that it would concede 'an advance of ten per cent. on the wages paid in September, 1900.' As the men only made about half time in that month, they are afraid that they might be accepting less than they had in August by returning to work on the basis of the notice.

"That, however, may have been an oversight on the part of the trust, which perhaps will be corrected by making it clear that the advance was intended to be ten per cent. on the rate of wages paid in September. What is a much more serious difference, lies in the action of the coal trust in ignoring the demand of the Scranton convention for an advance of ten per cent.

straight, without reference to the price of powder, which, with other grievances, was to be left to future conferences between miners and operators. The trust, in the notices so far posted, has announced that reductions in the price of powder proposed by it shall be taken into account in computing the advance."

"However difficult and complicated may be the problem," declares the *Philadelphia Record* (Dem.), "the parties immediately concerned are under a moral obligation to find a speedy solution. They have received from the public large powers, and these were delegated to them to be used for the public good as well as for private gain." The *Burlington Free Press* (Rep.) estimates that already the strike "has inflicted a loss of \$4,958,000 in wages to the miners, a loss of \$4,000,000 to the operators, a loss of \$4,440,000 to the railroad companies as carriers, a loss of \$62,500 to railroad employees, and a cost of \$34,000 to the State of Pennsylvania for the maintenance of troops at Shenandoah; or the enormous total of \$13,494,500." It continues:

"But gigantic as is the sum it by no means measures the full loss resulting from the strike. It is stated that those dealers in Pennsylvania alone who had contracts with mines have bought 500,000 tons of coal since the trouble began, which at an advance of \$1 per ton would mean \$500,000. This has fallen almost entirely upon consumers, and has been a grievous burden to the poor, particularly in the cities. It is also evident that the merchants and other business men in the anthracite region must have suffered a large pecuniary loss as a result of the interruption of operations in the mines, while all classes in that section feel the burden to a greater or less extent. . . . When the strike is ended, the chances are that the total financial penalty for all classes in all sections will not fall far short of a round \$20,000,000."

A plan for the prevention of strikes, which has been successfully put into practice by the Illinois Coal Operators' Association, is attracting considerable attention, in view of the loss and suffering occasioned by the Pennsylvania strike. This body of coal-operators employs a special commissioner, Mr. Herman Justi, who devotes his time to the investigation and settlement of any differences that may arise between miners and employers. Mr. Justi declares that during the four months he has been engaged in the duties of his office nearly sixty cases of alleged violations of agreement have come before him for arbitration, which he has carried before the miners' union and settled to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. Writing on the subject in *The Manufacturers' Record*, he says:

"Primarily, this commission has been established to help the employers to avoid annoying misunderstandings and to serve as a help in extricating themselves from perplexing complications in which they have become unwittingly involved. Its plan is to prevent friction and to settle disputes with employees by having employees submit their differences to a commission of their own choice, whose business it will be to take them up with the representatives of the Mine Workers' Union and settle them upon their own merits solely; and while it is true that the commission is in the service of and represents the operators, it is not in that gross partizan spirit which is blind to the rights of other interests than their own. Showing this fair spirit, it is believed the representatives of labor will be equally fair, and that they will thus the more readily use their skill and influence in bringing labor up to the highest standard of excellence, discipline, and honor."

The employers' standpoint in connection with the wider aspects of the strike finds expression in a letter from the firm of

Messrs. A. Pardee & Co., published in *The Outlook* (New York). They say:

"A. Pardee & Co. have been in the business of mining coal for sixty years, and the town or city of Hazleton has grown in that time from a hamlet of two or three houses to a city of twenty thousand people, counting the small villages connected with it.

"There are three banks here, with over four million dollars deposits, made up of the savings of miners and shopkeepers who line the streets of Hazleton with their stores, and whose very presence is a refutation of the statement that miners are compelled to deal at company stores and earn low wages, for until the last two or three years Hazleton stores were entirely dependent for their prosperity on the mines and railroads that carry the coal to market, and therefore had their workmen as their only patrons.

"The crying evil in the situation is not the daily wages paid miners and laborers, but the few days worked in the year; and unless this is corrected, the anthracite region will be depopulated or great and continuous suffering will result, and has resulted. We know it is not a question of daily wages, because men who go from here to the bituminous mines come back when we work full time, and from the few mines that work full time the men do not go away."

A very different picture, however, is drawn of the coal regions by Mrs. Lillian W. Betts, who writes in the same issue of *The Outlook* describing the corporation villages. She says:

"One never ceases to marvel that people can live under the conditions that prevail in most of these foreign hamlets. There is not the slightest attempt at sanitary arrangements or control. . . . The houses seem to be falling to pieces; doors and windows are loose, floors uneven, and roofs rarely water-tight. The rentals are low, three dollars or less being a frequent rental. No repairs, apparently, are made, except those by the tenant. The houses are unplastered, the open beams showing overhead. These in most cases were whitewashed, while the wooden sides were papered, as often for warmth as for beauty. . . . In house after house the accommodations for sleep are bunks built against the sides of the room. Judging from what was seen of the interiors, serving a meal for the family was wholly unknown. Bread was the principal article of food, and was eaten as suited the convenience and demands of hunger by each member of the family. The huge masses of dough put in the stone ovens come out loaves about twenty inches in diameter and ten inches thick. The bread is wooly, and can not be spread with butter. As butter is a luxury, this defect is unknown to the people."

#### REVIVAL OF GALVESTON.

THE energy with which the people of storm-wrecked Galveston and the officials of the railroads centering there have gone at the work of restoration has commanded wide admiration. The *New York Journal of Commerce*, which has had a special correspondent in Galveston observing the work, comments:

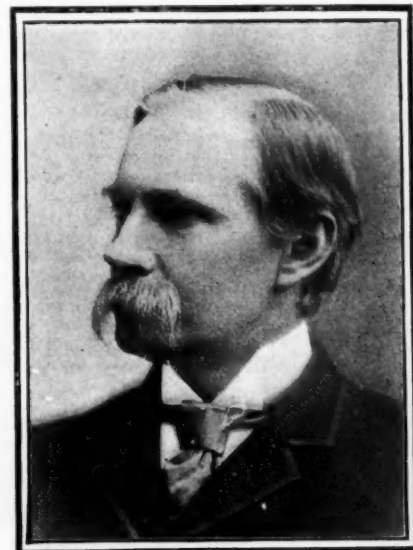
"The storm occurred only a little over five weeks ago, and already there are few signs of it in the business part of the city. The wreckage is still abundant in the residence section, but in the commercial part of the town the ravages of wind and wave have been for the most part repaired or concealed. The work of rebuilding has made the business dealers in hardware, lumber, paint, and glass much heavier than it was before. But in all lines of business there has been a recovery that would not have been supposed possible. The grain elevators and the wharves were found to be less damaged than was at first supposed. The receipt and shipment of cotton was resumed a few days after the disaster, and within a month business in all lines was proceeding much as usual. The merchants have shown great courage, and their creditors have shown a proper appreciation of this. Credits have been extended, orders from Galveston have been filled freely, and business men in other cities have shown a noble disposition to cooperate with those of Galveston in resuscitating the prostrated but plucky Gulf city. . . .

"The conduct of the people of Galveston and the conduct of people elsewhere has been thoroughly admirable, and has shown

humanity in its best aspect. The storm had not fully abated when the city began to extricate itself from the wreckage, and to care for the most distressed of its own sufferers. Before Galveston had had time to call for relief, and when nothing of the dimensions, but only the fact, of the disaster was known, communities all over the country, and even abroad, telegraphed their offers of assistance. The disaster was awful, but its gloom is lighted by a striking manifestation of the finest qualities of man—courage and generosity."

#### DEATH OF WILLIAM L. WILSON.

THE death of William L. Wilson, "scholar, linguist, educator, statesman, and political economist," as the *New York Times* describes him, whose name was popularly given to the "Wilson tariff bill," has called forth many tributes to the "scholar in politics," who passed from the presidency of West Virginia University to the leadership of the Democratic Party in the House of Representatives, then to a place in the Cabinet, and finally to the presidency of the Washington and Lee University, a position which he held at the time of his death. Ex-President Cleveland, on being informed of the death of his former Postmaster-General, said: "I have seldom or never met a man who was in his private relations so well constituted to inspire regard and affection.



WILLIAM L. WILSON.

His intellectual traits were of a very high order, and it may be said without any extravagance of expression that his death is a great loss to his country, and a positive bereavement to all who were privileged to enjoy his personal acquaintance and friendship." The *New York Journal* says: "With the death of William L. Wilson something fine, gentle, and ennobling has gone out of American life," and the *Philadelphia Ledger* speaks of his death as "a national bereavement." The *Baltimore Sun* says: "Of all the tributes that can be paid him now there is none more impressive, and, unfortunately, more rare, than is contained in the fact, undisputed by political friend or foe, that he was absolutely honest and sincere in all that he said and did. No one ever questioned the absolute sincerity and honesty of his convictions or his actions, and the purity, nobility, and dignity of his life appropriately associate him in death as a not unworthy companion in patriotism and character of the two great Virginians whose names are connected with the university at Lexington."

**Corruption in Manila Courts.**—The investigations of the Taft commission have disclosed serious corruption in the civil courts established under native judges in the Philippines. In the words of the *Detroit Tribune* (Ind. Rep.), "justice is sold by the yard or piece, like a commodity in the market. The man who is able or willing to buy an acquittal from the judges is immune from punishment, while the poor man has no show in the courts." Such a state of affairs, says the *Columbus Dispatch*



(Rep.), "is necessarily a great disappointment to the American administration of the islands." This paper continues:

"The lesson now to be imparted is that collusion and corruption are not the rule of government; that integrity and justice have taken their place. The Filipino offenders should be punished, and any offender who may follow, whether he be Filipino or American, must be similarly treated until the standard of official morals has been effectively raised."

"There are two ways of curing the scandal," declares the *Boston Advertiser* (Rep.); "one is to establish a 'benevolent despotism' in the islands. The other is to give the people self-government as quickly as possible."

### MR. BRYAN IN NEW YORK.

AS the Democrats are expressing considerable confidence in their ability to carry New York State, and as victory in this State might mean the election of Mr. Bryan if other doubtful States should incline his way, his visit to New York City, his speeches, and his wildly enthusiastic reception become matters of general importance. His first and most important speech (he made four in one evening) was devoted to a discussion of trusts and imperialism. The following paragraphs are fairly representative of his remarks on the trust problem:

"A government of the people, by the people, and for the people is impossible under the reign of the trusts. I want you to believe me when I say that I am more interested in this campaign as a citizen than I am as a candidate, more interested as a father than I am as a Democrat. I have a son and I have daughters. I don't know what my son will be, I don't know what my sons-in-law will be. I don't want a Government good only for lawyers or bankers or trust magnates.

"I want a Government that will clamp a hope in the heart of every child born in the world and give every being something to live for. If I can leave to my children a Government which will protect them in the enjoyment of life and liberty and in the pursuit of happiness, and guarantee to them a fair share of the proceeds of their own toil, I will leave to my children a richer inheritance than ever a trust magnate that ever lived, if he left his fortune and the law by which he robbed others to get it.

"If I were choosing an emblem which would represent our right against industrial monopoly, I would take the mother with her child in her arms. I need not tell you that the mother loves her child. I need not tell you that from the moment when her life hangs in the balance at the child's birth until death takes one or the other, there is no moment of her waking hours when that child is out of the mother's thought. What is the mother raising her child for? It is with the hope that that child may make the most of life's opportunities. It is the hope that that child may be its own master, and may have some chance to work out a glorious destiny.

"Republicans, if you be here, I dare you to shut the door upon the humblest child and take away from it the possibility of being independent. I am not satisfied to stop extortion, I want to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States. I do not believe that God ever made a man good enough to stand at the head of a private monopoly and fix for his own profit the price of a necessary of life."

In the course of his remarks on imperialism he said:

"But, my friends, as to the second objection, they say that there would be no war in the Philippine Islands now but for the

campaign. They say but for the hope of my election the Filipinos would lay down their arms in despair. They do me too much honor. They say that I have placed in the hearts of the Filipinos the hatred of foreign domination.

"Oh, my friends, if I am guilty of this charge, then who is responsible for the fact that our forefathers fought the same battle a hundred years before I was born? If I am responsible, who is responsible for the fact that the Cubans were thirty years fighting the same battle before they ever heard my name. Who is responsible for the fact that the Filipinos issued a declaration of independence patterned after ours before I was a candidate for the Presidency? Who is responsible for these things?

"Why, if the Republicans would read the speeches of Abraham Lincoln they would know that it is God Himself who planted in every human heart the love of liberty. They would know that it was the Almighty who, when He gave life to the Filipino, gave him the love of liberty. They should know that it was God who linked together in every human breast life and liberty; and what God has joined together let not the Republican Party rend asunder."

The Democratic press believe that Mr. Bryan's speech and the ovation that he received augur success in November. "His ora-



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WIDE-OPEN NEW YORK WELCOMES MR. BRYAN.

—Harper's Weekly.

torical gifts," says the *Washington Times* (Dem.), "are the least of his claims upon American hearts. He has shown himself, in the four years of Hannaism, war, and scandal, through which we have nearly passed, as an earnest patriot, a man of sound and profound judgment, a ripe scholar and thinker, and a statesman of the first order. New York knows him now, as it knew his great prototype, Lincoln, nearly forty years ago, and New York welcomed him as it once welcomed the martyr-hero in the early sixties." Many Republican papers attack the speech as an attempt to stir up class hatred. The *New York Journal* (Dem.) says in reply:

"The truth is that Mr. Bryan has done more to bring the honest rich and the honest poor together than any other man of this generation. His greatest service to his country is that he has put hope in the breasts of poor men and made them realize that their wrongs can be righted by the peaceful exercise of their votes. He has sought to awaken in the minds of honest men of wealth a realization of the perilous conditions created by dishonest and law-defying combinations which the Supreme Court itself has condemned in sweeping terms."

The *Philadelphia Times* (Dem.) believes that "in the great Eastern city's welcome to the Western orator is expressed the

patriotic determination of the American people that the principles for which Mr. Bryan stands shall be maintained and reasserted in his election," and *The Florida Times-Union and Citizen* (Dem.) declares that it "shows that the conscience of the people is aroused and promises success for the Democratic ticket in November."

The Republican papers, after recalling the oft-proved fact that a big audience does not always mean a big vote, criticize severely Mr. Bryan's appeals to class feeling and his open association with Mr. Croker, who is presumed to have managed the whole affair, and sat beside Mr. Bryan during each of the four speeches of the evening. At the beginning of his fourth speech (in the Cooper Union), Mr. Bryan declared: "I am prepared to say that great is Tammany, and Croker is its prophet." The *Washington Star* (Rep.) says: "An honest man was never in lower company, nor has the Presidency of the United States ever been sought before by appeals so carefully keyed to both the ignorance and the passions of men," and the *Chicago Tribune* says: "No one act of Mr. Bryan's has harmed him more than this open alliance with the most disreputable of American 'public men.' Tweed, when boss, was looked to by the Democratic Party to roll up big majorities in New York City, but he was not 'recognized.' No promise of federal patronage was made to him. Mr. Bryan, more reckless of public opinion than the party chiefs of other days, recognizes Croker as the party leader in the State of New York. Why he does so is no mystery. He can not be elected with the assistance of decent men, and he throws himself into the arms of that man who is loathed by all honest, self-respecting Americans."

The *New York Tribune* (Rep.) says of Mr. Bryan's speech:

"He revealed to every thoughtful man that he was an enemy, and a dangerous enemy, to social order. Almost from the beginning he launched out into appeals to passion and class hatred, trying to arouse the poor against the rich because some men even in time of relative prosperity do not get rich as fast as others. 'Take the farmer,' he said, 'and take the prices that prevail, and see how long it would take a farmer to accumulate a portion that would be large enough to class him among the rich men of the nation. Take the laboring man and see how long it would take him, working at the wages he gets, to earn enough to make him independent.' That is Socialism and nothing less. It is the doctrine that the ditch-digger, who stupidly plods because he doesn't know enough to do anything else, should share alike with him whose brain plans and controls vast and benefi-

cent enterprises. It is a doctrine which demagogues often preach for votes, but a doctrine that reverses every American individualistic idea and means the death of ambition."

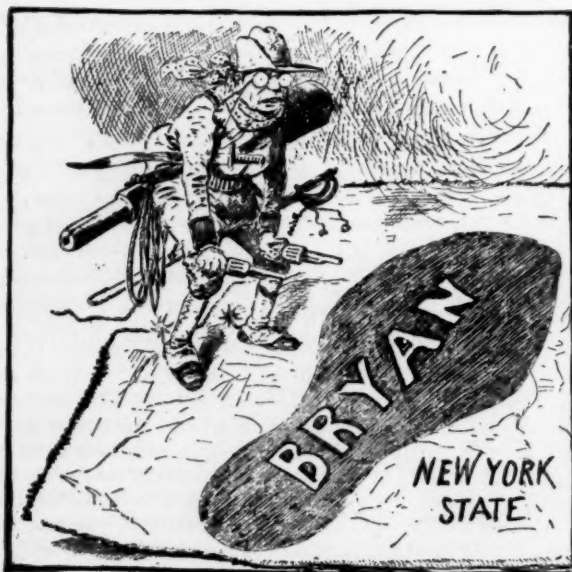
### DRINK AND MILITARISM.

WHAT the Boston *Morning Star*, a Baptist weekly, calls a "shocking régime of vice and shame" that has "darkly disgraced the American name" in Manila is described in *The New Voice* (Chicago)—edited by Mr. Woolley, Prohibition candidate for President—by William E. Johnson, who spent part of last spring and summer in Manila observing the situation. The most striking part of Mr. Johnson's *exposé*, which has been running in the columns of *The New Voice* for several months, is a calendar of "liquor crimes" compiled from the news columns of the *Manila Freedom*, an enthusiastic supporter of the Administration. These lists, with names, dates, and circumstances of each crime, make an impressive catalog. One list of liquor crimes, covering three months, fills two pages. Passing over the repeated drunken invasions of the homes of respectable residents of Manila and the resulting crimes, we quote the following item, which is far from being the worst in the list:

"A gang of drunken soldiers took possession of the San Miguel beer-hall on the Escolta. A field fight was soon in progress. The crazed soldiers were smashing the furniture and flourishing revolvers when Robert Wallen, a guard of Company I, Twentieth Infantry, attempted to restore order. Thereupon the drunken soldiers set upon him. One hit him over the head with a chair. Wallen finally fired in self-defense. Instead of hitting any of the rioters, the ball plowed its way through the heart of Corporal McGuire, who was drinking beer at a table but not actually engaged in the brawl. This saloon is run on canteen principles and sells nothing stronger than beer."

Mr. Johnson's transference of these local news items from the Manila paper to *The New Voice* causes the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind.) to quote sarcastically the statement made last August by Adjutant-General Corbin that "the army is a model temperance society—a practical one; a society whose precepts no less than its example could be followed by all people in safety and sobriety." *The Eagle* remarks that "Corbin's Temperance Society" appears to be in "full possession" in Manila. The *Memphis Commercial-Appeal* (Dem.) says:

"It is not much cause for wonder that church organizations



"WHO'S BEEN HERE SINCE I WAS GONE?"

—The New York World.



"YOU SHALL NOT PRESS DOWN ON LABOR THIS FULL DINNER-PAIL; YOU SHALL NOT PAY WAGES IN MONEY AS GOOD AS GOLD."

—The Detroit Journal.

### CARTOON VIEWS OF MR. BRYAN'S VISIT.



have been so bitterly denouncing the army canteen and the liquor traffic generally in the Philippines. It is bad enough at best, but conducted as it is being conducted in our new possessions, something should be done to regulate it. Poisoning American soldiers with cheap whisky is not an industry that should be encouraged or fostered by the American people.

"It is quite likely that the ambassador sent to the Philippines by *The New Voice* has colored his report, but admitting that half what he says is true it is enough to condemn the McKinley administration. No greater crime can well be imagined than the one that is being committed in the Philippines in the whisky traffic."

*The New Voice* advances the theory that it was the drunken conduct of the soldiers that disgusted the natives and made them resolve to resist "benevolent assimilation" with such a people. President Schurman of the Philippine commission, it will be remembered, said that the saloon in Manila "has hurt the Americans more than anything else, and the spectacle of Americans drunk awakens disgust in the Filipinos," and Mr. John Foreman said, as quoted a few weeks ago in these columns, that the behavior of our soldiers has had an "ineffaceably demoralizing effect" on the natives, and has "inspired a feeling of horror and loathful contempt." Captain Edward E. Hatch, of the Eighteenth United States Cavalry, is quoted as saying that "the saloons were directly responsible for more of the friction, disturbances, and estrangements with the natives than all other causes combined." Says *The New Voice*:

"Two years of our rule in the Orient have become history; and they are years of blunder, fraud, scandal, outrage, and failure. The people who two years ago stood ready to welcome us as their saviors, to-day hate us worse than they hated the tyrants who governed them for three centuries—and with better reason. In these few brief months the soil of the Philippine Islands has drunk the blood of more men than Spain ever killed in all her long years of misrule, and that blood has been shed in the name of the people who honestly intended to be the benefactors of the Philippine race.

"The situation warrants careful, thoughtful study. What is the cause of the failure? What makes the outcome so terribly different from the anticipation? The student does not need to look far for a solution. The testimony is conclusively convincing that the Filipinos were alienated from us, lost their respect for us and their confidence in us, came to look upon us with suspicion and distrust and hatred, because of the drunken violence of our soldiers. . . .

"There was no necessity by which the American liquor traffic must be allowed to pour its poisons into the Philippine Islands by the shipload, and yet, while hardly a railroad company in the United States will allow men who are handling even freight trains to indulge in the use of intoxicating liquors, our Government allowed the men who must stand as its representatives amid the trying and difficult conditions that attend war and conquest and the adjustment of conflicting interests, to be deluged and drugged with intoxicating liquors. . . .

"As the accredited representatives of our civilization, clothed with authority like kings, we established in Manila officers who had disgraced American civilization by drunkenness in their voyage across the Pacific, who continued to disgrace us by open intoxication in Manila, whose idea of discipline was represented by the army saloon, and whose standard of morals was so low that their installation in the capital of our new possessions was followed by the legalization of the worst of the vices that disgrace our own country.

"What other result could have been expected than the result that came? Nothing but a miracle, greater and more out of harmony with the natural than any that ever before occurred, could have prevented the failure and disgrace that has come.

"*The New Voice* has not taken sides upon the question of imperialism, nor expressed an opinion as to whether the United States should continue in the Philippines, or withdraw, but we are most emphatic in our opinion that the responsibility for the present terrible conditions there, as for the greater part of all the disorder and bad government at home, is to be traced directly to the liquor traffic; and that, whether we stay in the Philippines or bring home our troops, there is no honor for us as a nation, at

home or abroad, till we cease to allow the liquor traffic foremost place among our institutions."

The Republican press, as far as we have seen, have ignored the subject entirely. *The Christian Standard* (Cincinnati) says:

"The paramount issue [of the political campaign] is whether the liquor oligarchy shall continue to dictate party platforms, smother the conscientious scruples of Christian voters, subsidize and enslave the secular press, confine religious newspapers to general platitudes in favor of temperance, nullify an act of Congress by the absurd and infamous decision of the Attorney-General, use the commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States, the President himself, not to protect the lives and integrity of our soldier boys abroad, but to make the planting of the flag in new lands the occasion for the brewer and distiller to extend the sale of their wares, and put the name of America to shame even among Eastern barbarians. It is the business of good men of the republic, loyal to truth and to their country's honor, to see that, in spite of the politicians and the liquor barons, this issue shall be made paramount before the consciences of the American voters and in the determining function of the ballot-box."

### THE ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

THE best possible outcome of the Chinese imbroglio, it is widely believed, is assured by the news that the two chief commercial nations of Europe have agreed to keep the coast and river ports of China "free and open to trade, and to every other legitimate form of economic activity for the peoples of all coun-



THE POWERS: "Won't you come down and talk over matters?"  
—*The Detroit News*.

tries without distinction"; and that they have made the still more important compact that "both governments will not on their part make use of the present complication to obtain for themselves any territorial advantage in Chinese dominion, and will direct their policy toward maintaining undiminished the territorial condition of the Chinese empire." The third article of the agreement contains a veiled threat that any other power "making use of the complications in China in order to obtain in any form whatever such territorial advantages" may find trouble; and the fourth article practically asks the other powers what their intentions are by inviting them "to accept the principles" recorded in the agreement.

The *Boston Herald* declares that this compact "is the most important development of the Chinese question since the pending troubles began," and the *New York Press* believes that by its clear declarations "the mist of distrust in which all governments have stumbled against one another is dispelled." The Associated Press reports that in Germany "with the exception of a few notoriously anti-British journals, the entire German press approve the Anglo-German agreement." The *London Daily Telegraph*, so the cables report, describes the compact as "the most remarkable success scored by British diplomacy

since the Berlin treaty," and *The Daily Mail* remarks that it "almost amounts to an offensive and defensive alliance." The *London Daily Chronicle* observes that "the third clause may mean nothing or something very serious, as no sane man expects Russia to withdraw from Manchuria." The *London correspondent* of the *New York Sun* says:

"To-day's announcement is a veritable thunderbolt to France and Russia. It has been believed both in Paris and St. Petersburg that Germany secretly desired to use a special grievance, based on the murder of Baron von Ketteler, to exact territorial indemnity from China, and Russia and France were not unwilling to see this ambition gratified, chiefly because it would offend Great Britain. To-day's note not only dispels this illusion, but proclaims an Anglo-German alliance in far Eastern affairs strictly on the lines of British policy.

"This at first, perhaps, would seem to be a sacrifice of German to British interests in China, but such is not the case. Germany has learned within the year what America discovered a little earlier, namely, that British trade in the great markets of the East and elsewhere was so vulnerable to energetic competition that the maintenance of the open door was all that was necessary to successful rivalry. Thus Germany plans Great Britain's undoing in trade, while supporting the British policy in politics."

### SOME COLLEGE VIEWS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

IN some European countries the universities are the main springs of radical ideas, both in politics and religion; in this country, an almost opposite condition seems to prevail. An occasional E. Benjamin Andrews or George D. Herron or Edward W. Bemis is heard from, but their subsequent fate in matters temporal goes far to emphasize the statement just made. Recent polls of college faculties and expressions of opinion made by college presidents seem to show that the "Chicago platform," the additions made at Kansas City, and the candidate who is the exponent of the political faith therein set forth have few friends in college chairs. Considerable attention was attracted last week by an article in *The Outlook* from the pen of President Eliot, of Harvard, in which he discusses the "deep and far-reaching currents of events and opinions" in the United States, and their bearing on the political situation. Each of the great parties, viewed in this light, he finds to be far from what it ought to be; but on most questions he prefers the Republican. "The great cause of sound currency," he writes, "is practically defended by the Republican Party alone." Next to that issue in importance he places a "public service based on merit only," and he finds that "this reform has been promoted by the most competent statesmen of both parties; but the mass of neither party is as yet to be trusted with it." "The personal and political history of the candidates of the Republican Party," he says, "however, should cause them to be preferred on this issue to the candidates of the Democratic-Populist party; for of the two candidates nominated by the latter party, one is a notorious spoilsman, and the other, being a civilian without military experience, accepted a colonelcy in time of war. That act speaks louder than orations. Moreover, recent experience shows that neither party can as yet be trusted to forego a spoils debauch at a complete change of the national administration."

The tariff question seems to President Eliot to hold third place in importance, and he believes that our expanding foreign commerce demands a policy of freer trade, especially in raw materials. He continues:

"Since the Democratic Party has absolutely thrown away the low-tariff position which such leaders as Cleveland, Carlisle, Wilson, and Russell won for it, the reciprocity doctrine of the Republican Party seems to afford the best immediate opportunity for liberal legislation. . . . Against this chance of improving commercial and industrial conditions by reciprocity treaties must be set the strange subserviency of the Republican Party

leaders to small groups of capitalists who, having made great sums of money by means of high-tariff legislation, are willing to make large contributions to Republican campaign expenses in the expectation of preserving their special privileges."

"The frequent outbreaks of popular disorder and violence in different parts of the country" constitute another portentous subject, thinks President Eliot, and "in this state of affairs," he believes, "any attack on the independence of the judiciary is much to be deprecated. Such an attack is made for the second time in the platform of the Democratic-Populist Party."

In regard to foreign policy, which many other prominent men believe to be the overshadowing issue of the campaign, President Eliot says that "it is not easy to state any material difference between the declared policies of the two great parties. President McKinley and Mr. Bryan use different phrases in describing their foreign policies; but when it came to action, in all probability their policies would be much alike." He adds, however:

"President McKinley, in his unwonted function of sovereign and arbitrary ruler, committed a lamentable error in the tone of his proclamation to the Filipinos of December, 1898, and thereby involved his country in a cruel war—or rather a long series of military executions—with a semi-civilized but liberty-loving people who fought by our side against the Spaniards, and who ought to have been invariably addressed with the utmost consideration, not as purchased subjects or conquered foes, but as comrades and friends. His administration is responsible for gross delinquencies of public officers in Cuba, and for a less than generous treatment of the people of Porto Rico. It has also succumbed deplorably to a temptation which always besets rulers in time of war—the temptation to keep from the people the knowledge, not only of future plans, but of past events and of the documentary evidence relating thereto. This is one of the worst incompatibilities between war and public liberty. Nevertheless, the patriotic citizen may well hesitate to contribute by vote or influence to a complete change of administration. President McKinley is now surrounded by cabinet officers of capacity and experience; and he has put good men at the head of affairs in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines; while in case of a change in the Presidency nobody can tell to what sort of persons the great offices of the Government would be intrusted."

Prof. George D. Herron, formerly professor of applied Christianity in Iowa College, in a speech made at the opening of the Social-Democratic campaign in Chicago, quoted in the *New York Journal*, gives his reasons for supporting Debs for the Presidency by saying:

Without doubt the American Socialist Party is yet to be formed. All of us who call ourselves Socialists are ready to form in any party that shall truly stand for the cause and philosophy of Socialism. Socialism is larger than any sect, or any party, or any definition, or any creed. It has no Bible except the living human facts as they unfold. The particular name or party under which Socialism shall finally come is not important. The thing of importance is that we have opportunity to politically express ourselves in a movement that shall grow into the great American Socialism that is to fulfil what was good and true in the democracy of our fathers. For that reason I shall this year vote the Social-Democratic ticket."

The names of Bryan and McKinley and the familiar topics of coinage, trusts, imperialism, etc., do not appear in his speech. He defines his "paramount issue" thus:

"There is no liberty for the individual soul so long as some people own that upon which all people depend for their bread. We have discovered that no spiritual freedom can achieve or maintain itself except it be realized in economic freedom. Private property in the natural resources upon which all men depend, and private property in that capital which all men create, is nothing less than private property and traffic in human souls; yea, it is the foundation of the ecclesiastical claim of private property in God and the truth, which is no less vicious than the claim of the monopolist to private ownership of the earth. The liberty of the soul can be achieved only through the passing



away of the capitalistic form of society and the coming in of the free and cooperative state."

The Boston *Journal* (Rep.) has interviewed the president of every important college and university in the New England States, except Harvard and Brown, and every one of them will vote for the reelection of President McKinley. The view of Harvard's president is given above. President Faunce, of Brown, is absent from home. President Low, of Columbia, and President Schurman, of Cornell, have been making campaign speeches for the President. President Hadley, of Yale, made a Republican speech in a campaign meeting on the college campus last week. A poll of the professors and instructors in eleven Eastern and eleven Western colleges and universities, taken by the New York *Herald*, gives this result:

Total number polled.....	1,017
For McKinley .....	756
For Bryan .....	133
For Woolley.....	23
Undecided.....	64
Non-committal.....	26
Will not vote .....	25

The Philadelphia *Times* humorously remarks, in this connection, that altho "as a matter of news, it's of interest to know how the college men in general think," yet "it is those in the Electoral College, however, who are of most interest in the matter."

#### DEATH OF JOHN SHERMAN.

THE death of John Sherman occurred at his home in Washington on Monday, October 22, too late for us to include in this number of THE LITERARY DIGEST any extended editorial comment. Mr. Sherman served seven years in the House of Representatives and a little less than thirty-two years in the Senate. In addition, he served one term as Secretary of the Treasury and about a year as Secretary of State, making in all forty-four years of continuous service in Washington. So conspicuous was he in national politics, remarks *The Evening World* (New York), "that in the national conventions of the Republican Party from 1880 to 1892 he was brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency, and in two of these conventions it looked very much as tho he would be nominated. This was the great ambition of his life, and his failure to realize it was undoubtedly a cloud over his declining years."

Mr. Sherman was born in Lancaster, O., May 10, 1823; was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1844; was a delegate to National Whig conventions in 1848 and 1852, and president of the first Republican convention in Ohio, 1855, having been elected a member of Congress in the preceding year. In the national campaign of 1876 he took a prominent part, and upon the inauguration of President Hayes was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. It is for his administration of this office, and especially for resumption of specie payments, that he is best known throughout the world. Mr. Sherman acted as Secretary of State after President McKinley's election in 1896, but resigned in April, 1898.

"John Sherman's title to fame," says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "will rest upon his leadership in the resumption of specie payments after the Civil War. The historian must always rank this as one of the greatest achievements in national finance since the establishment of the Federal Government." The New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.) pays the following tribute to his abilities:

"High courage and intellectual self-reliance distinguished John Sherman among the statesmen of his time. Other men had wider scholarship, a greater familiarity, perhaps, with general literature and the multiplied activities of a cultivated civilization and more pronounced gifts of felicitous expression than

he, with a mastery of the arts of popularity, in which he was quite lacking; but none had more than he, and few as much as he, the capacity of independent thought and the resolution to follow grimly a conclusion to its uttermost bounds."

**Growing Trade with Spain.**—The brisk exchange of shot and shell between the Americans and the Spanish a short time ago, the exportation of soldiers to Spain from Cuba, and the large purchase of islands, seem to have been followed by a large increase, now, in other kinds of trade. *Business* (New York) observes:

"That the late unpleasantness between the United States and Spain is fast becoming a matter of history, and without effect on our commercial relations, is evidenced by the report of the Treasury Board of Statistics for the fiscal year 1900, which shows that the exports from the United States to, and imports into the United States from, Spain in the fiscal year 1900 were larger than in any other since 1893, and within a few hundred thousand dollars of the highest record ever made in the commerce between the two nations. Exports from the United States to Spain in the fiscal year 1900 were \$13,399,680, against \$10,912,745 in the fiscal year 1897, the last full year preceding the war; while the imports into the United States from Spain in 1900 were \$5,950,047, against \$3,631,973 in the fiscal year 1897. Cotton, breadstuffs, mineral oils, and manufactures of wood are the principal articles of our exports to Spain, raw cotton being by far the largest single item in the list. Fruits, nuts, and wines are at present the largest items of our imports from Spain, tho in earlier years iron ore formed an important item of our importations from Spain."

#### TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE dollar must amount to par. That is the par-amount issue.—"W. J." in *The New York Sun*.

TRUDGING ALONG.—Wharton Barker is going down the middle of the road almost unobserved.—*The Birmingham Age-Herald*.

UNCLE SAM in this China business merely wants a general peace, while the others are working for a particular piece.—*The Philadelphia Times*.

AWAITS DEVELOPMENTS.—TEACHER: "Who was William the Conqueror, Tommy?" TOMMY: "I'll tell you after the 6th of November, teacher."—*The Chicago News*.

WITH De Wet imprisoning the Boers if they don't fight, and Roberts imprisoning them if they do, freedom certainly has poor prospects in South Africa.—*The Buffalo Express*.

MISTAKE SOMEWHERE.—Two ships capable of carrying the biggest cargoes ever floated are building at Groton, Conn., for the Pacific trade. How is this possible without a subsidy?—*The Louisville Courier-Journal*.

"ALAS!" said the Chinese statesman, "it is China against the world!" "That," said his friend, "is our only hope. Singly, any of the powers could whip us; but it isn't quite certain that they can do it together."—*Puck*.

THE political orator at the noon meeting evidently was much disturbed by the whistle of a big factory in the neighborhood. "Never mind," yelled a hard-fisted son of toil in the audience. "If you elect Bryan he'll put a stop to that noise."—*The Chicago Tribune*.

DEPLORABLE.—"There is a great deal of dishonesty in politics," said the earnest citizen. "There is," answered Senator Sorghum gloomily. "Time and again I have figured it out that we don't get more than about two thirds of the votes we pay for."—*The Washington Star*.



THOSE SPECIAL TRAINS FOR CAMPAIGNING PURPOSES—FIND THE INTELLIGENT VOTER.  
—*The Chicago Record*.

## LETTERS AND ART.

## A GREAT LITERARY MOVEMENT IN MODERN INDIA.

FAR from being a closed and stationary country like China, India, says Monsieur D. Menant, is exhibiting an intellectual activity scarcely suspected in Europe. The subject is a difficult one to approach on account of the differences of race, caste, religion, and language which characterize the country; but the French writer attempts (in the *Revue Encyclopédique*) a summary survey. Western education, he says, in its action on India has not only called forth original talents, it has also exercised a happy influence on native literature. During the last fifty years the study of the vernacular tongues, far from losing ground through the competition of English, has been pursued with increased vigor. Sanscrit is not, as some suppose, reduced to the condition of a dead language. It is still spoken by men of letters and by pious personages, *sanyasins* and *yogis*, in whom the vulgar idioms inspire a holy horror. It is, however, these vulgar idioms that M. Menant proceeds to consider. He finds them divided into three great groups, Aryan, Dravidian, and Kolarian, the first being spoken by over 194,000,000 persons, the second by nearly 53,000,000, and the third by about 3,000,000. He proceeds to give a somewhat wearisome enumeration of the authors and works, and says at the close that but a feeble idea is conveyed by his list of the prodigious intellectual activity of the Bengalis. The women also have taken a large part in this great literary movement. Without having created schools or struck into new paths, certain of them have acquired by their writings a deserved reputation and have contributed to the expansion of the national literature. We condense the writer's enumeration as follows:

The vernacular tongues which represent the highest development of the Indian spirit are the Hindi, the Mahratti, and the Bengali; we should add to these the Guzerati, which has lately acquired a certain importance. Of all these forms of speech, it is the Hindi which possesses the richest and most brilliant literature. It is spoken by 86,000,000 persons between Aravalli in the west and Rajmahal at the entrance to the Gangelic delta in the east. As early as the twelfth century, while it was still in process of formation, Chand employed it for his patriotic ballads, which are still sung in Northern India from the banks of the Indus to the frontiers of Baluchistan. Once in possession of its full resources, it served in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries as an organ for such great reformers as Kabir and Nanak, and such incomparable poets as Sur-das and Tulsi-das, in whose splendid writings the learned Pundit and humble believer of to-day alike seek their inspiration. The last troublous years of Mongol rule in the eighteenth century put a stop to literary production; but when the art of printing was introduced into the country toward the beginning of the nineteenth century, there was a redoubling of activity. Every decade now produces hundreds of publications in Hindi, for the most part translations of ancient authors, but in part original works.

In the first rank among modern writers we must place Babon Haris Chandra, of Benares (1850-1885), who has published poems, dramas, satires, and stories. His anthology of the Hindi poets is very highly thought of. Hindi literature being purely religious or philosophic, the works of ancient thinkers possess more authority than those of the moderns; and the great publishers of Upper India or Bombay content themselves with bringing out classical works instead of encouraging young writers of talent to place before the public the results of contemporary science. Yet there are honorable exceptions, as, for example, the late Rajah Sibaparsad of Benares and Kashinath Khatri, of Allahabad, who have furnished good translations and adaptations of English works.

The distinction between Hindi and Hindustani is more a matter of religion than of language. Hindustani owes its origin to the contact between Hindus and Mussulmans, who began to enter into more intimate relations about the time of the foundation of the new city of Delhi. This explains the character of the lan-

guage, which is a conglomerate of Pracrit, Sanscrit, Persian, Arabic, and even Turkish. Hindustani literature has been very well studied by M. Garcin de Tassy. One of its foremost names is that of Sayed Sir Ahmed Khan, the founder of Aligarh College. A work of his upon moral science has been adopted in the schools, and marks a notable progress in vernacular literature, inasmuch as the author seeks to set before his readers' eyes the results of Western thought. The readers of Hindustani or Urdu, as it is also called, are extremely fond of light literature, and our own time has produced some good romancers. Unfortunately these authors do not aim at creating original works, but prefer to adapt scenes and characters taken from English novels to Indian life.

Mahratti is spoken by more than eighteen millions of people inhabiting the northern plateau of the Dekkan, the coast of Koukan, Berar, the western portion of the central provinces and certain regions of the states of Nizam. It has always excelled in religious poetry. Since the beginning of the nineteenth century the literary activity of its writers has been continually increasing. We note scientific works, books of travel, histories, romances, dramas, biographies, philosophical treatises, translations or adaptations from other languages, and republications of the older masters.

Guzerati occupies the territories situated to the South of the Punjab; it is spoken by over 10,500,000 persons, and is at present the commercial language of the Northwest of India, modified a little by passing through the mouths of Mussulmans, Marwaris, and Parsees. From the fifteenth century onward it has possessed a brilliant school of poets, while in prose the language has also been cultivated with success. Most of the Guzerati journals are conducted by Parsees. It was a Parsee who founded in 1822 the Bombay *Samachar*, the second journal published in a native language.

Bengali is the most modern of the vernacular languages of India; as a spoken language it commences in the North where Hindi ends. Those who speak it number 50,000,000. The development of literature and the development of religion here run parallel to one another. Hymns in honor of Krishna are succeeded by hymns in honor of Siva. In the beginning of the nineteenth century a new religious movement opened a new chapter in the development of the literature. This was the movement which owed its origin to Rajah Ram Mohun Roy, founder of the theistic sect of the Brahmo Somaj, and undoubtedly one of the great figures of modern India. Linguist, savant, and reformer, he may be called the creator of Bengali prose. He also wrote very good English prose, and his society became quite a school of English writers. One of his followers, Keshub Chunder Sen, joined to an undeniable talent for writing a really marvelous gift of eloquence. During his visit to England in 1870 he produced a remarkable effect upon the audiences that crowded to his lectures and sermons.

In conclusion, the writer expresses his opinion that the rebirth of the Indian spirit is an accomplished fact, and that henceforth its growth can be impeded only by intestine or foreign wars. Should such wars ensue, they would plunge the country into a condition of anarchy which one shudders to contemplate.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## Nietzsche's Ten Commandments of Good Style.

—Much that Friedrich Nietzsche has written is celebrated, his admirers declare, because it was produced strictly in accordance with these ten commandments of good style, which are reproduced from the *Vossische Zeitung*:

1. The first thing that is absolutely necessary is unequivocal life—style must live.
2. The style must be entirely suited to you in regard to a definite person to whom you wish to communicate yourself. (The law of double relation.)
3. The writer must first know precisely "Thus and so I would speak and recite that" before he may write. Writing must be imitation.
4. As the writer lacks many of the means of the reciter, he must have a very expressive mode of recital as a model; even then his written replica will necessarily look pale enough.



5. Wealth of life shows itself in wealth of gesture. A writer must learn to feel that everything, length or brevity of a sentence, punctuation, the choice of words, pauses, the sequence of arguments, are only gestures.

6. Beware of the involved period! To such a period only those have a right who have a long breath in speech also. Among most writers such a period is affectation.

7. Style must prove that the writer believes in his thoughts, and not only thinks them, but feels them.

8. The more abstract the truth is that a writer seeks to learn, the more he must bring all the senses to bear on it.

9. The tact of the good writer of prose in the choice of his means consists in his coming very near to poetry without ever passing into its modes.

10. It is not nice and prudent that a writer anticipate the minor objections of his readers. It is nice and prudent that he give to his readers the opportunity to express the very quintessence of his wisdom themselves.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### MR. MANSFIELD AND HIS AUDIENCES.

THE effect produced upon an audience by the work of a finished actor is in evidence throughout the progress of the play; but the effect of the audience upon the player is rarely taken into consideration. Mr. Richard Mansfield, writing in *Collier's Weekly*, likens the somber shadow of an audience to a hungry monster, coming nightly to be fed. Once upon the stage, the actor feels its vital importance. What if the food he has is distasteful? He continues:

"Ah, I wonder if the monster has a heart? Is there a great heart in that great audience? Does it love me? Or is it only there to be fed? And when I am worn out and drop down and it goes out hungry to drag itself elsewhere for its nightly food, I wonder whether it will bestow a passing thought upon the little man in the limelight that threw his life to it every night, every night, across the footlights, to be shredded and torn and chewed, swallowed and digested. Does it know what I am suffering as I stand there before the first few words find their way through the dry and choking passage of my throat? Do you know what it is to me to face that monster? I wonder is it kind to-night and in a good humor, or will it quarrel with what I can give it? It is always the best I have. I go marketing for it and then cook it into some new and fanciful dish and make it appetizing, and season it and serve it daintily. What an epicurean monster! So many heads with so many ways of thinking! . . . . ."

"How often in my closet before my glass I have thrilled my very reflection with the vehemence and power of my delivery, to cast it at night into the stony and unmoved faces of an unfriendly monster. How often has an audience arisen to roar its approval and delight at a certain passage which another monster has received in apathetic silence? How often has the best-rehearsed effect been beyond redemption marred by a bat whirling around or the whistle of an unrespectable boy? What actor rising to the very height of tragedy may not be cast into the very abyss of bathos by a gamin in the gallery? What study and preparation can escape the ruin of carelessness or accident?"

What is in this audience that an actor should so dread? On the first night, says Mr. Mansfield, there is the critic, the sarcastic man of the world, rival reporters with their personal dislikes and petty animosities; there is the ever-changing weather and its consequent effect upon the varying moods of the insatiable monster. The children of an actor's creation are given to the audience, either to be trampled upon and discarded or to be taken up and petted. Says Mr. Mansfield:

"A friend asked me the other evening under the trees (it was very beautiful, by the way, the moon and the river) about my cherished characters. He asked me whether I thought it right to go beyond the words of the author and create images to people my little world out of his fancy in my fancy. If I may not do that, may I cease to act! It is my best happiness in my work. What is that actor who is without imagination? The mere hewer of wood and drawer of water. Can we convey to the

many-headed monster the picture we are painting in our soul? The word, the scenery, and the dress are all inadequate. It is what we are thinking in our hearts that we must make them feel they see—or they will see only the word, the scenery, and the dress. When I come on to the stage as *Richard*, I say in my soul: 'I have just arrived from Tewkesbury. I am young, full of life and ambition. The world is all before me. I am here to conquer it—no matter by what means.' When, in the fourth act, I appear, and the light on the throne fades into twilight, I say: 'I am young, yet old. My ambition has faded like the light. All that I have striven for is worthless since it is drenched in blood. I had no conscience when I was young. And now that my conscience has found me, I am old and weary. I must fight on. I must fight to conquer in order to redeem. I must live to expiate.' I carry this thought through into the last scene, into the scene in the tent when the camp is peopled with his dead. So I suffer every night all that *Richard* suffered, and so I am *Richard* the King when I play *Richard* the King. But then the question arises always in my mind, that question born of doubt and misgiving: Have people felt and seen the picture I have painted? Do they see and feel what I feel? It must be that they do not, for I read reports which are in direct contradiction to what I thought and desired to accomplish. And so I fail. That is terrible: to have painted a picture where the angels I have delineated appear to other eyes as satyrs. But the man who sees and wilfully lies is a murderer."

### BRUNETIERE ON LANGUAGE-REFORM.

TOWARD the middle of last July, as told in a recent number of *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, the Superior Board of Public Instruction in France proclaimed a number of modifications in the usually received French syntax and spelling, to be henceforth accepted as correct in all public examinations. Apropos of this, M. Ferdinand Brunetière, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (September 1, 1900), writes an interesting article frankly criticizing the "reform," and seeking especially to determine the principles which should rule in linguistic changes. He says:

"It is not the question whether some one has a right to reform orthography or modify syntax. Such a right is conceded. If, indeed, no person had it, history proves to us that orthography and syntax change and modify themselves. A language lives only under this condition: that it can in nowise be unchangeably fixed at any moment of its evolution. But the true problem is to know how far it belongs to us to hasten or retard this evolution; what reasons we may bring forth in attempting such an enterprise; and, supposing the attempt to be made, in how far it is proper for us to seek to direct the movement, toward what end, and in the name of what principles."

Opinion on this question is divided, M. Brunetière goes on to say. One party holds that language is "merely an instrument of communication among men"; while the other holds that language is, above all, a work of art. He continues:

"In fact, when we see in a given language merely a means of communicating or exchanging ideas, we have no regard at all for the history of the language, but take it such as it is, at whatever point of its evolution it may be, and our only care is to facilitate a practical acquaintance with it by all those who wish to speak it. . . . The whole problem in this case is, to make it easy in the minimum time, and with the least trouble possible, for a Chinaman or Eskimo to get materials for smoking, or to obtain a shampoo, since this, in sooth, may be called spreading a knowledge of French among foreigners.

"But when we consider a language as a 'work of art,' the point of view changes, and what we lose in it, and of it, what we do not wish to lose in it, but piously to preserve—this is, above all and beyond all, that quality which its long and glorious past has given it. If, then, we seek to make something in the language easy for foreigners, that thing shall be the reading of its great writers, the knowledge of its capital monuments."

Will it be practicable to reconcile these two points of view, the utilitarian and the artistic? M. Brunetière thinks not, and he

warns us that, when these principles conflict, the utilitarian view tends to have powerful support "of the economic or indeed electoral kind":

"I add that the transformation [of orthography and syntax], if it takes place, will come to pass in these times by means of the primary school. That is another point to which attention should be drawn. For we say willingly, and perhaps believe, that in all these 'reforms,' all these 'simplifications,' those only will survive and incorporate themselves basally in the national speech which are consecrated by usage. But we forget that there is no longer any usage. . . . Thanks to the primary school, if we do not take care it will be the 'administration' which will become mistress of usage, and in a few years its 'syntax,' and its 'orthography,' in so far as they are official and because they are official, will become the orthography and the syntax of the language itself. . . . If indeed there is reason to 'simplify our syntax, or reform our orthography,' it is inadmissible that this simplification or reform should be controlled by the requirements of the primary school; and it is barbarous in a way to disfigure thus the appearance of our classic texts to suit the families of some candidates for office. In a word, the very notion of pretending to simplify syntax systematically is contrary to liberal ideas, to scientific ideas, and to the idea of progress, for in all orders of things, as we should know, and particularly in natural things, progress is distinguished by more specialization, more differentiation, and increasing complexity."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

#### WAGNER AS THE WORLD'S GREATEST POET OF PASSION.

THE battle royal between the adherents and the opponents of Wagner is perennial, and most musical critics are arrayed unmistakably in one or the other of these forces. Such, however, is not the case with Mr. James Huneker, the eminent New York musical critic, and author of the much-praised "Life of Chopin," recently published. Mr. Huneker may be called a "reluctant admirer" of the wizard of Baireuth. In *Music* (Chicago, September), he points out some of Wagner's strongest characteristics, particularly his subtle power in delineating the human passions. He writes:

"All that may be urged against Wagner's ways I am, perforce, compelled to acknowledge. He is all that his musical enemies say, and much more: but how your theories wither in the full current of this tropical simoon! I have steeled myself repeatedly when about to listen to 'Tristan and Isolde' and summoned up all my prejudices, bade my feeble faculties to perform their task of analysis, but I am breathless, supine, routed, and vanquished before the curtain rises. Call it what pretty titles you may, wreath the theme with the garlands of poetic fancy, the great naked fact stares at you—a strong, brutal, phallic fact. It is the man and the woman, nothing more, nothing less. The love potion does but unloosen their tongues, for both were mute lovers before Bragane juggled with the fatal brew. This distinction must be conferred upon Wagner: he is the greatest poet of passion the world has yet encountered. As fiercely erratic as Swinburne, with Swinburne's matchless art, he has a more eloquent, a more potent instrument than words; he has the orchestra that thunders, surges, and searches out the very heart of love. A mighty master, but a dangerous guide.

"I am not an ardent admirer of all the Wagnerian play-books. There is much that is puerile, much that is formless, and many scenes are too long. It was Louis Ehlerth who said that nothing but the sword would suffice, and an heroic sword, to lop off superfluities. To the argument that much lovely music is bound to be sacrificed by such a summary proceeding, let the answer be—sacrifice it. 'The play's the thing'; dramatic form must come first, else the whole Wagnerian framework topples groundward. But there is enough music in the first act of 'Tristan and Isolde' to furnish forth a composer with ten operas. This act is the most perfect. Not one note of it could be changed without absolute damage to its symmetrical structure. Not so, however, with the second and third acts. If you consider, you will dis-

cover that *Tristan* is not the protagonist of this fiery-soul drama. *Isolde* is the more absorbing figure. It is her enormous passion that breaks the barricades of knightly honor and reserve. She it is who extinguishes the torch that signals *Tristan*. She summons him with her scarf; she meets him more than half-way; she dares all, loses and gains all. She is not timid, nor does she believe in prudent measures. Shakespeare in *Juliet*, Ibsen in *Hedda Gabler*, never went such lengths. I think that to Wagner must be awarded the honor of discovering the new woman.

"It requires strong nerves to sit out 'Tristan and Isolde' with unflagging interest; not because it bores, but because it literally drains you of your physical and psychological powers. The world seems drab after this huge draft that Wagner proffers you in an exquisitely carved and chased chalice, but one far too large for average human capacity. He has raised many degrees the pitch of passion, and this work, which I think is his perfect flowering, sets the key for all future composers. Let Nordau call us degenerates and our geniuses mattoids, we can endure it. We are the slaves of our age, and we adore Wagner because he moves us, thrills and thralls us. His may not be highest, purest art; but it is the most completely fascinating."

#### MRS. GASKELL'S LIFE OF CHARLOTTE BRONTË.

MRS. GASKELL'S universally admired life of her friend has for some time stood in need of the elucidations, comments, and retrenchments which Mr. Clement K. Shorter has lately given to it in his new edition. *The Academy* pronounces it "probably an edition of a classic as final as is Dr. Birkbeck Hill's edition of Boswell—we could say no more." The writer continues:

"Obviously, Mrs. Gaskell and Mr. Shorter had no call nor occasion to emulate the minuteness of Boswell and Dr. Hill. There could hardly be a more pronounced contrast than that between the immortal Londoner, burly, magniloquent, 'clubbable,' the idol and the terror of the town, and the reticent, fragile, secluded woman among the lonely moors, the *vasta silentia* surrounding little Haworth. She was none of Dr. Johnson's ladies: no Mrs. Thrale, Miss Burney, Mrs. Montague, Charlotte Lennox, Hannah More; no brilliant bluestocking, no queen of *salons*, no intimate of wits and statesmen; no elegant candidate for the honors of Sir Joshua's canvas, the whispered compliment of Burke, the rounded nothings of snuffbox-tapping Gibbon, the dear impertinences of Boswell. Yet she lived a full life in her brief allotted period. Not a peopled, thronged, frequented life, but one passed in the almost visible society of a few profound emotions, a few deep joys and sorrows, a few ardent aspirations and desires. A year or two in Brussels, a week or two in London, were the practical extent of her experience of all that portion of the world which is not comprised in Haworth. A word or two with Thackeray, Brewster, Monckton Milnes, 'young Mr. Arnold'; a correspondence of no great length with Lewes and Sydney Dobell; a fair degree of intimacy with Miss Martineau and Mrs. Gaskell; that is the practical extent of her acquaintance with the contemporary living world of literature. Three tragic deaths of two adored sisters and a deplored, but deplorable, brother; her own death from the dangers of maternity, at the moment when through happy marriage she might anticipate a life of long happiness amid the calmed memories of old sorrow; those are the most arresting incidents in this volume of more than six hundred pages. Yet they abound in adventures adventure in that supremely existent world, the world of the created spirit, itself creative. We watch two young sisters busied with homely household cares in a small Yorkshire parsonage, and we learn that these are spirits of puissance and fire, indomitable, vigilant, proud. We see the elder of them turn from some dutiful loving service to her half-blind, brooding father, to deliver fearless judgment upon the great things of life and art, and that with a superb unconscious daring, an intense freshness of 'large utterance.' What need was theirs of crowds and libraries who communed with the ancient moors and conversed with the winds and stars?

"Mrs. Gaske'l felt the spell of lives so lived: she portrayed



them artfully. The external scene, rugged Yorkshire, primitive, stubborn, warm-hearted, wild; the strange family, which in fiction would scarce gain credence; their varieties of the one same vehement nature, Celtic and Northern; their ways of facing life, as something to be wrestled with and conquered—even the ambition be fixed upon no more than setting up a girls' school—their zest of intellectual culture, their unremitting energy of mind: all this is portrayed with a quiet, cunning strength of hand and insight; the picture lives, breathes, pulsates. Our attitude toward the Brontës is one of slightly alarmed, somewhat amazed, wholly worshipful intimacy. We would fall in love with them, if we dared and if they would let us. These home-keeping sisters are partly Amazonian, Artemisian. Their writings contain challenges, and ring with clarion notes of war upon the world's conventions, sham smoothnesses, smug hypocrisies. It would be wounding to incur their ridicule, to detect the smile of a silent contempt upon their lips and eyes, to be made 'feel small.' The Brontë novels *are* the Brontës, and we read them with admiring apprehensions, with a wary delight. For to read them is not to turn from the turmoil of life to the inanimate repose of literature; it is to be in the visible, tangible, audible presence of two subtle, reticent, outspoken, and all-noticing ladies.

"Perhaps the paramount interest of those lives, which Mrs. Gaskell's patient skill was the first instrument in revealing to the world, lies in the fact that, tho they reveal a tragedy, a story of sorrows, there is nothing of that pitifulness so often attaching to the literature of literary mourners. The case of the disastrous Branwell excepted, here are noble griefs nobly borne; fears stoically confronted; disappointments met with redoubled endeavor; nowhere a touch of Wertherism, a hint of Byronism. We have nothing to forgive, palliate, condone, excuse, explain away in Charlotte Brontë. We have never cause to say, 'Here is weakness, and here is vanity, and here is malice, but they are natural and pardonable.' These writers of books, quivering and aching with passion, lived lives of unshakable fortitude, and of integrity not less mental than moral. To use a somewhat undignified word, there was no flabbiness, no pettiness in their temperaments; and even Branwell, who lived like a hysterical and besottedly vicious woman, died like a man, upright upon his feet, as the death agony seized him. A brave book this of Mrs. Gaskell's; the record of courageous women true, like Jane Eyre, 'to the finest fiber' of their natures."

*The Athenæum*, alluding to the new letters of Charlotte Brontë, now included in Mr. Shorter's edition, but suppressed by Mrs. Gaskell after the first edition, says:

"The Charlotte Brontë of some of the new letters is, indeed, a great contrast to the Charlotte Brontë of others; but it is simply the old question of the difference between her hours of high intensity, of kindled imagination, of vivid passion and perception, and her ordinary, fallible moments. . . . As to the critics who have pictured the author of 'Villette' in less gloomy social guise than did her first biographer, Mr. Shorter is inclined to see truth in both views, depending on the Celtic element in her nature as an explanation of 'alternate high spirits and boundless exhilaration followed by long periods of depression and melancholy.' Thus stated, it would seem that the Celtic nature is somewhat haphazard, or suggestive of a sort of see-saw temperament, if we may so speak. When there is question of sensitive souls, Celtic or otherwise, gifted with more than normal perception, sympathy, and vision, and alert to the significance of the simple as well as the dramatic and fateful trends of life, it is hard to define the potentialities and proportions of daily light and shadow. Joy and gloom will not be the unalloyed, alternating facts that are shown in Mr. Shorter's picture. And, furthermore, it is possible that a soul whose guiding destiny is tragic, whose secret places are shaded, may yet have its gleams in its workaday world. Such a soul was Charlotte Brontë."

#### An Attempt to Solve the Secret of Genius.—

A book that has become recognized in Germany as of great philosophical merit is Prof. Herman Türck's "The Man of Genius." This book is a systematic and at least partially successful attempt to arrive at the secret of genius, to discover the

one quality which all men of genius possess in common. The author first discusses genius in general, with the statements of various writers in regard to it, and then proceeds to a consideration of genius as evinced by Shakespeare in "Hamlet," by Goethe in "Faust," by Byron in "Manfred," as defined in the writings of Schopenhauer, Spinoza, Darwin, and Lombroso, and as manifested in the persons of Christ and Buddha. The outcome of his investigation is the justification of the opening paragraph of his book, which is as follows:

"Schopenhauer says: 'Genius is nothing but the most perfect objectivity; that is, the objective attitude of the mind as opposed to the subjective, or personally contemplative.' Goethe declares: 'The first and last which is demanded of genius is the love of truth.' Both of the writers, Schopenhauer as well as Goethe, may well be considered competent to speak on this subject, as both were men of great genius. How, then, do their statements compare? Is objectivity the essence of genius or is the love of truth? The decision in this case is hardly difficult. I think both are the essence; for objectivity and love of truth are only two different names for one and the same attitude of mind. In order to judge objectively of anything, I must stand, to a certain degree, *above* the thing, concerned. I must regard the arriving at the true nature of the object, the simple grasping of the truth, as of more importance than that the fact perceived be of certain nature, that it correspond to my own personal wish. As soon as I cease to stand above the matter, I cease to be objective, and the truth becomes to me a matter of indifference. . . . When personal interest, subjectivity, and self-seeking enter into the game, truth goes to the dogs. Just as self-seeking, subjectivity, and lying are related, so is the opposite of self-seeking, that is, love, pure interest, objectivity, most closely connected with truth. . . . So I can assert: as much love as there is in a man, so much genius; as much self-seeking, so much limitation."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

#### NOTES.

THE Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, organized in 1878 to promote home study, announces that its general subjects of study for 1900-1901 will deal with French History and Literature, Greek Lands and Letters, World Politics of To-day, and Psychology. Twenty minutes a day will cover the required reading of the full course, for which a diploma is awarded at the end of four years. Over forty supplementary courses are provided for special students.

AMONG the many indications of renewed life and activity in the various literary interests of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in the announcement that Mr. W. D. Howells is to resume his old connection with the house. Beginning with the Christmas number of *Harper's Magazine*, Mr. Howells will conduct "The Easy Chair," discontinued since the death of Mr. George William Curtis. Mr. Howells will also be a regular contributor to *The North American Review*, now edited and published by the same firm in Franklin Square. It is furthermore announced that Mr. Howells's services have been exclusively retained by Messrs. Harpers, who will hereafter publish everything he writes.

THE leading philosophical, historical, and scientific associations of the world, at the suggestion of the Berlin Royal Society, have lately formed a union for the purpose of cooperating in the prosecution of literary undertakings and scientific investigation. The academies of Amsterdam, Berlin, Brussels, Budapest, Christiania, Göttingen, Leipzig, London, Munich, Paris, St. Petersburg, Stockholm, Washington, and Vienna constitute this new body, which meets in joint session once in three years. The general work is carried out between the sessions by a representative commission of thirty members. The new association is pronounced to be the most powerful union of the forces of learned scholarship that the world has ever witnessed.

THE biggest of the big words in the English language, says *The Publishers' Circular* (London), is found in the recent biography of Dr. Benson, where the archbishop says "the Free Kirk of the north of Scotland are strong antidisestablishmentarians." This word contains twenty-six letters. The writer also quotes from one Byfield, a divine, who wrote in 1615: "The immensity of Christ's divine nature hath . . . incircumscribability in respect to peace," containing twenty-two letters. *The Publishers' Circular* states that these examples equal and exceed Shakespeare's "twenty-two lettered" word, which they give as honorificabilitudinitatibus. Referring to "Love's Labor's Lost" (Act v., sc. 1, l. 44) however, we find:

*Costard*: "Oh, they have lived long on the alms-basket of words. I marvel thy master hath not eaten thee for a word; for thou art not so long by the head as honorificabilitudinitatibus."

This word contains twenty-seven letters. Thus Shakespeare, as usual, stands at the top!

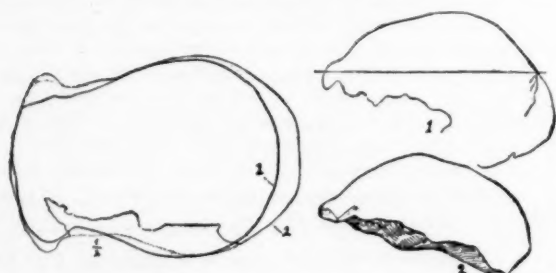
## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

## THE "MISSING LINK" AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

IN the Dutch East Indian pavilion at the world's fair in Paris may be seen a statue of the "missing link"—otherwise speaking, a restoration, by its discoverer, of the so-called *Pithecanthropus erectus*, whose bones were found several years ago in Java. Whether these bones were part of a prehistoric creature, half ape, half man, or whether they were purely human, is still a moot question. High authorities agree with the discoverer, Dr. Dubois, that the former is the case. Others are still skeptical, and some speak out in downright ridicule. One of these last, M. Paul Combes, contributes to *Cosmos* (September 22) an article on the subject, part of which we translate below. Says M. Combes:

"About ten years ago, Dr. Eugene Dubois, a surgeon in the Dutch East Indian army, was sent by the governor-general of the Dutch East Indies to make paleological investigations in the Malay archipelago.

"In the course of these, Dr. Dubois collected some interesting bones of tertiary and quaternary vertebrates, but one of his dis-



HORIZONTAL SECTION OF SKULL.

PROFILE OF SKULL.

1. *Pithecanthropus*. 2. Prehistoric Skeleton discovered at Spy. 1. Man of Spy. 2. *Pithecanthropus*.

coveries seemed to him to merit such a degree of attention that, without waiting for the publication of the general materials collected by him, he devoted to it in 1894 a special work, which was freely distributed by the Dutch Government."

Dr. Dubois's discovery, as will be remembered by readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST, was that of fragments which he believed to be those of an animal higher than an ape and yet lower than man—in fact, the much-discussed "missing link." M. Combes briefly rehearses the circumstances of the discovery. In September, 1891, on the banks of the Solo River, in Java, Dubois made his first find, at a depth of about forty feet below the surface of the plain. It was but a single tooth. A month later, about a yard distant, he found pieces of a skull. In August, 1892, he dug up a thigh-bone, about forty-five feet farther up the river. Further search for other fragments proved fruitless. Says the author:

"From the study that he made of the only three fragments in his possession, M. Dubois, in his paper, draws the conclusion that these remains are part of one single individual, whose cranial capacity was much superior to that of all known anthropoid apes, but inferior to that of the lowest races of human beings. It was thus probably a being intermediate between man and the apes, but walking upright on its hind legs. This combination of characteristics is expressed by the name that Dubois gave to his find—that of *Pithecanthropus erectus* (erect monkey-man).

"M. A. de Mortillet hailed with enthusiasm, in the *Revue Encyclopedique* of February 15, 1895, what he called 'this highly important discovery, which confirms the theories of the evolutionists regarding the relationship of man and the apes.' . . . Real scientists, however, were more reserved in their welcome and waited to see the original pieces. These were exhibited at the third International Zoological Congress in Leyden in Septem-

ber, 1895, and at once the glorious anthropoid to which they were supposed to belong began to meet with singularly bad fortune."

In the first place, M. Combes tells us, the thigh-bone and the teeth were pronounced human, or at any rate indistinguishable from human remains. As to the skull, on which Dubois's theory principally rests, M. Combes holds that the cranial profiles, animal and human, with which he compares its section, were skillfully chosen to make his conclusions seem probable. Under these circumstances, many naturalists still believe that Dubois's "missing link" is a man pure and simple. Comparisons with the cranial measurements of the present inhabitants of Java show, according to the writer, that the *Pithecanthropus* may be only a Javanese and not necessarily a prehistoric one at that. He goes on to say:

"M. Dubois could not entertain so simple an hypothesis as this, simply because he had fixed in his mind a more complicated one; he wanted his *Pithecanthropus* to be an intermediate form between the ape and man."

"This preconceived idea is so firmly fixed in him and in his most fervent apostle, M. Manouvrier, that these two authors, being badly off for scientific arguments, have invoked the following:

"The *Pithecanthropus* must certainly be an intermediate creature, since opinions differ on the subject!"

"To say that anatomical peculiarities are intermediate because X has a different opinion about them from Y—this constitutes an absolutely new form of generic characteristic to which science has hitherto not had recourse for the determination of a species.

"Furthermore, M. Dubois gives the *coup de grace* to the poor anthropoid, who is already very feeble, by exhibiting a complete restoration in the pavilion of the Dutch East Indies at the Exposition. With the aid of the remains that we have just described, M. Dubois, bolder than Cuvier, has reconstructed the figure, muscles, color, and all the details of the outer appearance of the *Pithecanthropus*.

"It will never recover from the last and cruelist misfortune inflicted upon it by this ridiculous and unbecoming exhibition. The name of *Pithecanthropus erectus* is hardly scientific. It is not a 'Pithecanthropus' (monkey-man), because it is a Javanese, or an ordinary man at any rate. It is not *erectus*, because it will never be able to stand on its feet again."—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## A CENTRIFUGAL GUN.

WHAT is called a "centrifugal machine-gun," the invention of James Judge, an engineer of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, is described by a correspondent of *The Times* (London). He says:

"The gun is a patent centrifugal quick-firing machine-gun; it is five feet high and weighs about five hundredweight. It is intended for battle-ship, earthworks, and garrison purposes. The motive power is electricity, transmitted to a motor attached to the side of the gun. The motor causes a disk to revolve at a very high rate of speed. The bullets, which are introduced into the interior of the disk at the axle, travel along curves in the interior to the circumference, and are there impelled through a barrel. It is claimed that this disk will rotate, under the influence of the motor, at the rate of 12,000 revolutions a minute, and will eject shots from the muzzle of the gun with an initial velocity of 2,000 feet per second. One of the chief characteristics of the gun is that it will maintain a continuous fire. If necessary, a shot may be discharged at every half revolution, but in practice one shot every fourth revolution will be found sufficient. The bullets are spherical and measure three sixteenths of an inch in diameter.

"The following are the results of the tests already made with the gun: Eighteen thousand rounds of shot at the rate of 3,000 a minute have been discharged from the gun. These shots consisted of nickel steel, some of brass (as used in France), lead, and chilled metal. It was tested seven times privately; no motor was used, nor is one yet attached to the gun, altho the gun is constructed for an electric motor. The tests were made by means



of a belt driven by a steam-engine. Under these conditions the velocity required, and which, it is maintained, an electric motor will produce, was not, of course, attained, but the practical working of the gun was fully demonstrated. A long range could not be had because of the necessity of secrecy, and the testing was done in a covered shed at Blyth dry-docks. A steel target three thirty seconds of an inch thick was shattered, the disk of the gun revolving at a speed of 2,500 revolutions per minute. From the penetration of the target it is calculated that at a distance of 400 yards a penetration of a similar character will be effected of a plate seven sixteenths of an inch thick, under the influence of an electric motor. There is no heating of the barrel of the gun because of the continuous stream of cold air which is impelled through it by the turning of the disk. The disk itself is also free from heating on account of the special bearings on which it is constructed. These bearings are a highly complicated mechanical contrivance, and are similar to those used in Parsons's turbines, which can revolve at the rate of 22,000 revolutions a minute, and Laval's motor, which revolves at the rate of 30,000 revolutions a minute."

### A SAFETY ANCHOR FOR LIGHTSHIPS.

THE difficulty of keeping a lightship on her station in stormy weather and the danger to navigation when she is shifted are recognized by all seafaring men. Buoys, also, often drift away from their stations, and so deceive the mariner. Such accidents are due usually to the parting of the cable of a light ves-

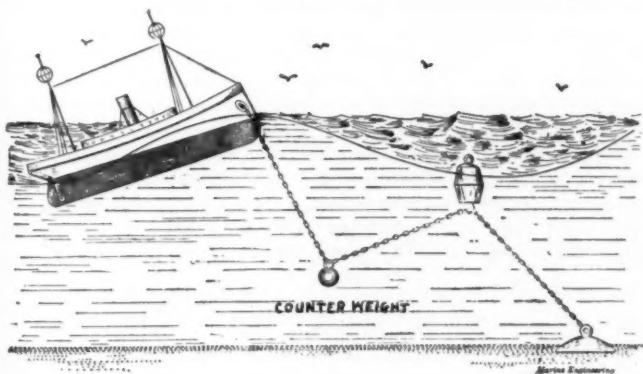


FIG. 1.

sel or buoy in a heavy sea or to the lifting of their anchors from the bottom as they ride, moving the vessel or buoy little by little far from its original location. To prevent such accidents, a safety anchorage has been invented by George C. Stanley, of Portsmouth, Va. Says *Marine Engineering* in a brief account of this device:

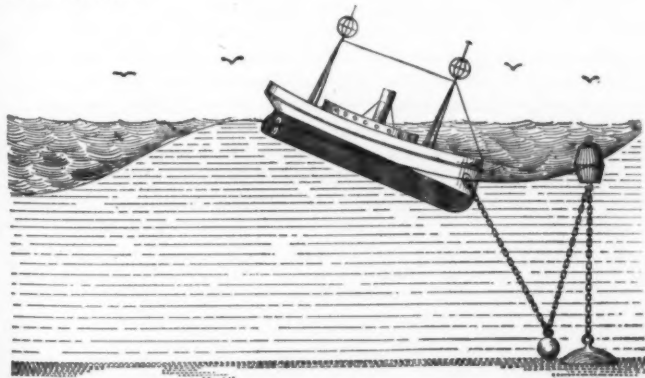


FIG. 2.

"It consists of a cable counterweight, buoy, and anchor. In its operation, as wind or wave moves the vessel from the charted position, the cable and counterweight are lifted; the weight of cable and counterweight is then suspended from the vessel to the buoy. As the strain increases the buoy is submerged and forms an elastic loop of the cable with a continuous strain throughout

the movement. This allows the vessel to gradually recede with the wave, and as the tension is increased on the cable the vessel comes through the wave in an easy manner and presses forward to buffet the next wave without any sudden stress being placed upon its fastenings. The forces called into play by this anchorage are opposed to one anchor—the buoyancy of the float and the gravity of cable and counterweight. This method, the inventor believes, makes an elastic and safe anchorage, and allows the vessel to be moored with a short cable in a heavy sea, with the counterweight and buoy almost under the forefoot. The present method of anchorage requires a very heavy cable with many fathoms played out to relieve it from the sudden shock produced by each succeeding wave. Fig. 1 shows the light vessel upon the crest of a wave, with the greatest stress upon its cable and anchor, and the counterweight lifted from the bottom and buoy partly submerged. Fig. 2 shows the return of the vessel from the receding wave and its readiness for the next wave on account of the elastic tension placed on the cable by the float rising on the wave."

### THE REAL FAIRIES.

AN anthropological address dealing with fairies seems something of a contradiction in terms. These friends of our childhood have generally been regarded as purely creatures of the imagination; but Prof. John Rhys, in an address before the anthropological section of the British Association, assures us that a basis for fairy mythology may be found in the former existence in Europe of a short, stumpy, swarthy race, which made its habitations underground or otherwise cunningly concealed them. These figure also as the Nibelungs, whose doings Wagner's operas have made familiar to even the most unimaginative folk to-day. Says the London correspondent of the *New York Journal* (October 7), writing about this interesting address:

"[Professor Rhys's address] was a fascinating attempt to reconstruct the anatomy of fairies and to show that the true key to the fairy idea is that there was once a real race of people 'to whom all kinds of attributes possible and impossible have been given in the course of uncounted centuries of story-telling by races endowed with a lively imagination.' For instance, altho fairy women are generally represented as delightful and beautiful beings, some of the tribes of men fairies are described as ugly, and fairy children when left as changelings are invariably pictured as repulsive urchins of a sallow complexion and mostly deformed about the feet and legs."

To quote the professor's own description:

"They [the real fairies] were hunters, probably, and fishermen; at any rate, they were not tillers of the ground or eaters of bread. Most likely they had some of the domestic animals and lived mainly on milk and the produce of the chase, together with what they got by stealing."

"They seem to have practised the art of spinning, tho they do not appear to have thought much of clothing. They had no tools or implements made of metal. They appear to have had a language of their own, which would imply a time when they understood no other and explain why, when they came to a town to do their marketing, they laid down the exact money without uttering a syllable to anybody by way of bargaining for their purchases."

"They counted by fives and only dealt in the simplest of numbers. They were inordinately fond of music and dancing. They had a marvelously quick sense of hearing, and they were consummate thieves; but their thievery was not systematically resented, as their visits were held to bring luck and prosperity."

"More powerful races generally feared them as formidable magicians who knew the future, and could cause or cure disease as they pleased."

"The fairies took pains to conceal their names no less than their abodes, and when the name happened to be discovered by strangers the bearer of it usually lost heart and considered himself beaten. Their family relations were of the lowest order; they not only reckoned no fathers, but it may be that, like certain Australian savages recently described by Spencer and Gillen, they had no notion of paternity at all. Where could such an

idea have originated? Only, it seems to me, among a race once on the level with the native Australians to whom I have alluded. For a people in that stage of ignorance to have imagined a race all women seems logical and natural enough, but for no other. The direct conclusion, however, to be drawn from the argument is that some race—possibly more than one—which has contributed to the folklore about our fairies, has passed through the stage of ignorance just indicated; but as an indirect conclusion one would probably be right in supposing this race to have been no other than the very primitive one which has been exaggerated into fairies."

According to an account in *The Press* (Philadelphia), Professor Rhys stated his belief that this "fairy" race had affinities with the Lapps. He assigns certain regions in England near Norfolk to them, as well as others in Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, where there have been found evidences of the existence of a dwarfish race before the Picts came or the Celtic invasion set in. The fairy race, or "Mound Folk," the professor regards as the remnants of a widely spread race of no political significance, who, however, made a great impression on the Celtic imagination. And this, says *The Press*, has permanently affected European literature, and particularly our own, for, as Professor Rhys says, take out the fairy lore from English literature and there would be a wide and unwelcome void. The writer in *The Press* concludes:

"Whatever science may discover as to the part these dwarfish people play in civilization, at all events we are indebted to them for such a stimulation of the imagination of our forbears that the sense of the weird remains with us to-day, to quicken art and transform the commonplace."

#### SQUEEZING BACTERIA TO DEATH.

TO test the idea that bacteria in water or other liquids may possibly be killed by powerful squeezing, a series of experiments was carried out last year by B. H. Hite, chemist of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station. It was found that while many germs may thus be killed, some always survived, no matter how great the pressure; but the method seems to be worth putting into practise. Says *The Engineering News* in an editorial on the subject:

"Of course, it is known that moderate changes of pressure, such as occur in water passing through a pumping-engine, for instance, are survived by bacteria with little or no injury. It does not follow, however, that higher pressures might not prove fatal to these organisms. The human body, for example, endures with little difficulty an increase in atmospheric pressure of 10 to 20 pounds. As the pressure increases injury begins, and a limit is soon reached beyond which one can not go and survive. Similarly fish and plants in the ocean are known to be sensitive to the pressure at great depths.

"To investigate the effect of pressure on bacteria, an apparatus was devised which is described on another page of this issue, and which is remarkable for having produced what is probably the greatest hydrostatic pressure ever reached, over 450,000 pounds per square inch. The particular object of these experiments was to determine whether the bacteria in milk might not be killed by hydrostatic pressure, so that it would keep a longer time without souring. Moderate pressures were first tried, but appeared to have no effect. The pressures were then increased and notable results were obtained. Milk subjected to pressures of 70 to 100 tons kept from 24 to 60 hours longer without souring than untreated milk. The degree to which the keeping qualities of milk were improved appeared to depend as much on the time for which the pressure was maintained as upon the actual pressure reached. Pressures of 90 tons per square inch maintained for an hour delayed the souring of milk from four to six days. Complete sterilization of the milk, however, was in no case effected even at the highest pressures, and the milk in many cases acquired peculiar tastes and odors on keeping, indicating that certain species of bacteria were killed while others were not."

Tests were also made with milk inoculated with disease germs. The first of these ended disastrously with the bursting of the tube containing typhoid-inoculated milk, which was scattered over the room, infecting one of the staff of experimenters with typhoid. The experiments were completed at a later date; but some of the germs always survived the treatment. Says the writer, in conclusion:

"The net result of these experiments was, on the whole, therefore, not encouraging as to the prospects of a practical antiseptic process being developed on these lines. It was, however, found that milk, meat, and similar perishable articles could be made to keep considerably longer without spoiling as a result of the treatment; so there still remains a possibility that some process of practical value may be developed in this direction."

#### THE EARTH AND WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

ACCORDING to the daily press, M. Willot, of the French telegraph department, who is the inventor of various telegraphic and telephonic devices, maintains that it is the earth and not the air through which signals are transmitted in the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy. Says the Boston *Transcript*:

"The fact that neither the roundness of the earth's surface nor intervening hills intercepts the signals suggested to him the question whether the matter telegraphed left the masts at the top or bottom. He conjectured that it left at the bottom, especially as the signalling is not affected by wind or fog and is improved by giving the masts good electric communication with the earth. His theory involves communicating through the geological beds in which the earth's electricity has the same tension, the idea being that any disturbance at any one point in the same electric level creates what would naturally be called a swell in the whole level, leaving the higher and lower strata comparatively undisturbed. M. Willot proposes to tap these levels, boring shafts and measuring the electrical tensions with the electroscope. . . . The French telegraph department has appointed a committee to sink shafts to ascertain the distribution of the electric levels."

The same idea is suggested in an editorial in *The Electrical World and Engineer* (September 22), in which the writer says:

"It is wonderful how much seems to depend upon the earth in Hertzian-wave telegraphy. It is common belief that the earth has little or nothing to do with the matter, and that the air or upper world of ether is all-important. On the other hand, however, it is now recognized that transmission can be carried considerably further over the ocean than over the land, and it is believed that the difference is due to the higher conductivity of sea water. It is even stated that on land the dryness or dampness of the soil noticeably influences the transmission, and apparently from the same cause.

"It is stated that Hertzian-wave telegraphy has been a failure in South Africa during the recent war, owing to the general prevalence of bad earth. Not only is good earth in the technical sense difficult to secure, but the long desert plains are most unfavorable to the transmission of electric waves. What is ideally needed for their transmission is a highly conducting level surface over which the waves may run without absorption, being continually reflected. In the absence of such an electric mirror, the waves tumble into the earth and become absorbed, as well as dispersed.

"All these conditions seem to point to the ocean as the future scene of utilization of Hertzian-wave telegraphy. On land we can ordinarily hang or bury our wires and be content. At sea we are unable to maintain metallic communication, and where the ocean begins the opportunity of the wireless telegraph begins also. It is to be hoped that the day may not be far distant when the lighthouses along our coasts will also be Hertzian-wave houses, and issue signals day and night to the shipping within fifty miles' radius. The steamer's mast will then have two functions left, one to hold up flags and the other to hold the antennae."

**The Last Sign of Life.**—Living matter responds to electric excitation by means of a secondary current in the same di-



rection as the exciting current. The same matter, when dead, no longer responds, or else it gives a contrary current due to polarization. This positive electric reaction proves, according to Mr. A. Waller, whose investigations are reported in *Cosmos*, that the object experimented upon does not consist of dead matter. "The phenomenon is a general one and characteristic of living matter as such, as may be shown by a study of nerves, muscles, the retina, the skin, the liver, etc., in animals, and of leaves, flowers, roots, fruits, seeds, etc., in plants. It is their last sign of life, by means of which we can recognize at once whether they are still alive, and even measure to a certain degree *how much* they are alive, and express this fact in figures. The experiment may be conducted in the following manner: The object investigated is connected to a galvanometer; its own current, proper or accidental, is exactly compensated for, so that the switch controlling the galvanometer may be opened and closed without causing movement of the needle. This switch being in place, an electric current is sent through the substance under investigation. Immediately afterward, the switch of the exciting current is closed and that of the galvanometer is opened. This shows whether or not there is a responsive current in the substance. The experiment is repeated by sending the exciting current in the opposite direction. If the galvanometer shows a secondary current in both directions, or even in one direction, the object is living. If there is none at all, it is dead."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### ELECTRICITY AND GRAVITATION.

**E**LECTRICAL phenomena are hard to explain, and in order to frame consistent theories of electrical action, some physicists are now overturning what have been regarded for years almost as axioms in natural philosophy and chemistry, such as the indivisibility of atoms and the invariability of mass. The former dictum has been cast aside by Prof. J. J. Thomson, of Cambridge University, in his now well-known hypothesis of electrical charges in gases, where his study of the phenomena has led him to conclude that an atom may be split up into a thousand corpuscles. In other words, as has already been noted in these pages, the atom, or smallest independent body, of chemistry is not the smallest concerned with carrying an electrical discharge through a gas. In developing this theory, Prof. R. A. Fessenden is led to believe that we may explain inertia and gravity by electrical action, and it is in doing this that he throws away the second of the dogmas mentioned above—the invariability of the mass of a body. We quote an editorial in *The Electrical World and Engineer*:

"It is now suggested that an electric charge produces a local reduction in the density of the surrounding ether, and that, in accordance with existing theories, such reduction in density would account for gravitational forces. In other words, each corpuscle of matter resident in the atom acts with inseparable electric charge to reduce the density of the ether in its immediate neighborhood, and consequently each atom, molecule, and aggregate mass of matter is accompanied by its reduction in ether density, which diminishes as the square of the distance into all surrounding space. As a corollary of this proposition, Professor Fessenden concludes that the mass of a condenser is actually temporarily reduced to some minute extent during the period of its electrical charge."

Of course such hypotheses as these, tho significant of the trend of scientific thought, must not be given too great weight at present. Says the journal already quoted:

"It is needless to say, however, that until experimental proof is forthcoming, such explanations can only be guesses. If the mass of a body is dependent upon the total electrical charge, then it follows that whenever we communicate a charge to a body we alter its mass and weight, altho the amount of variation would be so insignificant with the electrical charges at our experimental hand that the effect might be beyond all hope of experimental observation. There can be no doubt that some explanation at least as simple as that which is here offered will be ultimately found and accepted for both inertia and gravita-

tional force. There can be no reasonable doubt also that electromagnetic actions will be involved in some manner with the explanation, if only for the reason that electrification or magnetization seems to be a property of matter as inherent as its mass. All that can be said, however, at the present time, and until further experimental evidence shall have been secured, is that the hypothesis here suggested is both ingenious and simple, and as such has claims to be considered and refuted if it may be."

**Petroleum in Japan.**—The importance of the petroleum industry in Japan is growing daily, if we are to credit *The Japan Times* as quoted in the *Revue Scientifique*. In the district of Echigo alone, says this paper, more than thirty companies are engaged in it. "Several of these have a capital of more than a million yen (\$500,000), and the whole amount of capital in the industry certainly exceeds 12,000,000 yen (about \$6,000,000). The activity is such throughout the oil-bearing region that two of the principal banks of Japan have established branches in the cities of the district. On the other hand, in imitation of what has been done in the Russian oil-fields of the Caucasus, it is proposed to construct a pipe line for the cheap and easy transportation of the oil from Echigo to Tokyo. A preliminary survey of the line is about to be made, and the work has been given to one of the most distinguished Japanese engineers, Mr. Miyagi."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

**Closed Carriages Unsanitary.**—It is complained by the London *Lancet* that London has no open public conveyances, or "flies," and it declares that the ordinary closed cab is a distinct menace to health. It says: "Closed cabs are undoubted sources of infection; microbes infest the cushions and the mats on the floor, and the air might easily contain pathogenic organisms left by a previous 'fare.' On the contrary, the fresh air to which the 'fly' is exposed renders its equipments fresh and wholesome, while infected air could not possibly linger. The closed cab, be it hansom or four-wheeler, is frequently 'smelly' and 'stuffy,' for the simple reason that Nature's powerful cleansing agents, light and air, are excluded from purifying the interior. Again, persons of a decidedly nervous temperament would invariably choose the 'fly' to ride in rather than the hansom. As to the latter vehicle, it is a sort of death-trap in wet weather when the 'fare' is completely enclosed, as it were, in a shut-up box owing to the window fitting closely on the apron, which makes it nearly impossible for him to release himself in emergency, to say nothing of the possibility of being guillotined by the down-coming window. Even when the hansom is not closed it is a risky vehicle from the fact of the 'fare' having to get in and out between the wheel and the horse's hind legs. On the other hand, the 'fly' is a much more safe and commodious vehicle, offering every comfort, being easy to get into and out of, and if need be it can be closed, as in wet or cold weather, without much trouble."

### SCIENCE BREVITIES.

At a recent gathering in Boston one of the speakers made the following statement, as quoted in *The Age of Steel*: "The century received from its predecessors the horse, we bequeath the bicycle, the locomotive, and automobile. We received the goose quill, and bequeath the typewriter; we received the scythe, we bequeath the mowing-machine; we received the sickle, we bequeath the harvester; we received the hand printing-press, we bequeath the Hoe cylinder press; . . . we received gunpowder, we bequeath nitroglycerin; we received the tallow-dip, we bequeath the arc light; we received the galvanic battery, we bequeath the dynamo; we received the flint-lock, we bequeath automatic firing Maxim guns; we received the sailing-ship, we bequeath the steamship, the greyhound of the sea; we received the frigate *Constitution*, we bequeath the battle-ship *Oregon*; we received the beacon signal fire, we bequeath the telephone and wireless telegraphy; we received wood and stone for structures, we bequeath 20-storied sky-scrapers of steel. Such are a few of the bequests of the nineteenth century to the twentieth."

A NEW acoustical method of getting a ship's bearings in entering a port, proposed by Arthur I. Mundy in *The Atlantic Monthly* (August), is based on the fact that the velocity of sound under water is approximately constant, no matter what the atmospheric conditions may be. Three bells, submerged at the angles of a triangle, are sounded at regularly known intervals, and the order of time in which their tones reach a receiver on ship-board enable the exact position of the vessel to be calculated.

"A GERMAN scientist," says the London *People*, "has discovered that yawning is a healthy pastime. It is wholesome, like oatmeal and brown bread. Yawning, it is said, stretches the muscles, maybe, or the tendons of the head, sends the blood to the jaws, and sharpens appetite and intellect. It is a cheap remedy, accessible to young and old, rich and poor, and if it is as efficacious as our Teuton says, health is surely within the reach of every one."

## THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## HARNACK'S SUMMARY OF THE TEACHINGS OF CHRIST.

TO determine the original teachings of Christ and their relation to the later dogmas of the church is the central problem of critical New-Testament research. A comprehensive answer to the questions involved has been recently given by Professor Harnack, of Berlin, easily the most influential theological professor in Germany, who declares that in his new book, "Das Wesende Christentums," is the quintessence of the results of his life researches as a theologian and an historian. His summary of the original gospel proclamation of Christ is substantially as follows:

The thoughts which constitute the sum and substance of the teachings of Jesus Christ can be grouped under three heads, and each one of these groups will really include His whole message, presented from different points of view. The first of these is the announcement that there is a kingdom of God and that this kingdom is about to come. The proclamation of this kingdom is based upon the Old-Testament predictions and is unfolded in a prophetic announcement, colored by prophetic language of the day of judgment. It culminates in the announcement that this kingdom is now coming in the hearts of the people. The proclamation of the kingdom, therefore, presents two phases, according to one of which this kingdom is represented as something entirely in the future, and according to the other it is a present possession. The central thought of Christ's teachings, namely, "the kingdom of God," is not therefore a single idea. For us, these contrasts, or these two phases, are hard to bridge over; to find the higher unity in this diversity must be the work of future generations.

The second group of thoughts in Christ's teachings circle around the declaration of the fatherhood of God and the immeasurable value of a human soul—a phase of the religion of Jesus Christ that stamps it, not as one religion among others, but as religion itself in the highest sense. Christ has exalted the adoration of God to that of a Father of mercy, and has placed a valuation on the human soul never before recognized. In these propositions are really contained the whole Gospel.

The third group of Christ's ideas deal with the thought of better righteousness and the commandment of love; and this group also includes the whole Gospel. In four directions has Jesus developed this thought—namely, first, in that He has severed morality and moral conduct from outward mechanical religious observances; second, that in every question he has traced morality back to its real roots, that is, to the sentiments of the heart; third, that He reduces to one source all the good in the life of men, namely, love; and, fourth, that He has found in humility the one connecting link between religion and morality. Love and humility, in Christ's eyes, are one and the same thing. Jesus, by giving expression in His sermons to the better righteousness and the new law of love under these four leading heads, has described the circle of ethical ideals as no man before Him ever did. They contain His ethics and His religion, spring from one root and are united in one source, and are divested of all external and particularistic features. Jesus sees in the exercise of brotherly love and mercy the real exhibition of all true religion, and this was a phenomenal advance in religious teachings, and was the establishment, indeed, of a new religion.

While these three groups embrace rather the theoretical teachings of Jesus, He also brought them into close contact with the practical problems of His day and of ours. He has done this chiefly in four directions, namely, in the connection of His Gospel and the world in general—the problem of asceticism; second, the Gospel in its relation to poverty—the social problem; third, the Gospel in its relation to the right and to human ordinances in general; fourth, the Gospel and its relation to labor—the question of culture and civilization. In addition to these, but of a less practical nature, must be mentioned His teachings as to His own personality, and the Gospel in its relation to church confessions.

In each of these departments, the Gospel has been the subject

of much interpretation and much misinterpretation. The Catholic Church, and even Protestant philosophers such as Schopenhauer and writers like Tolstoy, have thought that the Gospel teaches its adherents to flee and avoid the world; and for Tolstoy at least this feature has been the chief attractive feature of the Nazarene's teachings. An examination of the words and deeds of Jesus shows, however, that He did not teach such a world-denial theory. The Gospel is in principle not ascetic, but it does demand a struggle against mammon, against selfishness, and against care. This struggle and the labor of love, in their higher unity, are the only asceticism demanded by the Gospel. In the social question the widest divergency of opinion exists, some claiming that Christ had a full social program and that this is to be followed; others that He had such a program, but that it is utterly impracticable; and still others that Christ was entirely neutral in all social matters. In reality, Jesus Christ did not draw up a fixed series of laws or regulations for the management of the social relations of men, but did lay down principles that are adapted to bring into proper relations the various orders and ranks of men. Not even in Buddhism is there to be found such a positive basis for the solution of social problems as is found in the teachings of Jesus in His commandment of love for one's neighbor. In this respect the Gospel is really a social message of holy earnestness.

In regard to the teachings of Jesus concerning His own person and nature, it is evident that He appropriated to Himself the Messianic titles and functions predicted in the Old Testament. But as to His relation to the Father, His designation of Himself as the Son of God—this is His secret, and one that no psychology can unravel. Jesus was most powerfully convinced of His divinity and His oneness with the Father; altho the Gospel places the Father and not the Son in the foreground as the chief factor.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## THE ENGLISH CHURCH CONGRESS.

THE fortieth annual congress of the Church of England, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, occurred this year in the midst of the electoral campaign, and therefore attracted less attention than usual from the English press. The assembly was opened by a sermon in the cathedral by the Archbishop of York. Among the chief subjects treated were the relation of the church to elementary education, the cathedral system, the Reformation in England, the Higher Criticism, and war and the church.

The London *Times* (September 25) contains the following summary and comment relating to the more interesting features of the conference:

"It was natural, as the Bishop of Newcastle remarked at the opening of his presidential address, that a retrospect of the century should enter into this year's congress program—a retrospect of church work both at home and abroad. Neither at home nor abroad has the Church of England reason to be ashamed of her record. If we look at her outward organization we find the home Episcopate almost doubled by the creation of new sees and the appointment of suffragan bishops, while the increase of the colonial episcopate has been almost tenfold, as the 'spiritual expansion' of the empire has kept pace with its material and territorial growth. A decennial conference of the whole Anglican Episcopate at Lambeth is an accepted institution, and the Archbishop of Canterbury is the chief officer no longer of an island church but of a world-wide organization—*alterius orbis Papa*. At home the standard of clerical life and work has greatly risen; vast sums have been spent on church building and restoration; rare and slovenly services have given place to more frequent and more decent worship; bishops and clergy work hard and are more respected in consequence; and the Church as a working institution is awake and not asleep. For all this revival Canon Overton, in his paper on Tuesday afternoon, awarded the chief credit, perhaps with justice, to what is known as the 'Oxford Movement.' The Bishop of Ripon, who preceded him, gave an interesting and picturesque summary of the progress of the church and the growth of Christian ideas and aims during the latter half of the nineteenth century. He claimed for the church perhaps a larger share in the awakening of public conscience and



the growth of 'social ethics' than some would allow; but he has a right to infer that the coincidence of marked religious progress with improved public morality implies some connection between the phenomena.

"The president, in his inaugural address, had indicated what, in his opinion, were the really fundamental questions to be raised during the proceedings of the congress. Two of these—the Reformation in England, to what has it committed the Church of England? and the attitude of the church toward the 'higher criticism' of the Old Testament—were discussed on Wednesday. On neither of them—perhaps from unwillingness to anticipate discussion—did Bishop Jacob give the congress a lead. The tenor of his remarks upon the higher criticism was that its conclusions should be received with caution; an attitude borne out by the discussion itself, which—notably in a paper by one of our most learned Oriental scholars, Professor Margoliouth, of Oxford—showed a decided tendency to more conservative views upon the historical credibility of the Old Testament than some of the 'higher critics' have adopted. On the question of the Reformation the president indicated two principles which the English people 'will at no price surrender'—viz., the continuity of the church of to-day with that of apostolic times and the 'absolute legitimacy, nay, the painful necessity,' of upholding the principles of the Reformation. This is another way of stating what none but extreme partisans on either side will dispute, that the church is both Catholic and Protestant; but whether the English people in general cares as much to insist upon the former element as on the latter may perhaps be open to doubt."

*The Saturday Review* (September 29) is not enthusiastic in its estimate of the discussions. It says:

"The program of business was, to say the least, very commonplace, adapted obviously to the avoidance of such 'fiction' as the expiring 'crisis in the church' might generate, rather than to a frank treatment of the questions it has raised. The speakers were eminently respectable and unquestionably safe. . . .

"Then, it is the end of the century, and statistics of progress are inevitable. Anglicanism makes 'a fair show in the flesh,' especially when the showman is such an accomplished rhetorician as the Bishop of Ripon. All the items of spiritual advance show up well in comparative tables. There are more bishops, more clergy, more churches, more communicants, more of everything, in fact, except ordination candidates and clerical incomes. The outlook of Christianity was never more hopeful: 'Her adherents in 1800 were perhaps 200,000,000; to-day they are close upon 500,000,000. Not in number alone, but in vantage-ground of influence, she has grown in strength: the Christian nations now wield sovereign influence over 800,000,000 out of the 1,400,000,000 of the world's population.' The eloquent bishop poured out a long series of such large and comfortable statements to the vast delight of his audience. His speech makes excellent copy for the 'snippet' newspapers and was wonderfully 'effective': but thoughtful men will read it with impatience, perhaps even with disgust. There is a worthier religious tone in Mr. John Morley's election address than in the glib optimism of the Anglican orator.

"The other note of the Newcastle Congress was reaction. It was most audible in the discussion of Old-Testament criticism. Professor Margoliouth, in a paper described by *The Times* correspondent as 'extremely brilliant,' proclaimed war *à outrance* with the 'higher criticism,' announced its defeat, and prophesied its total overthrow. The intellectual atmosphere of the congress must have fallen very low when such declarations as these could be offered with confidence and received with satisfaction: 'For the maintenance of Christianity in the future one of two views of the character of revelation was necessary. Either we might look forward to the ultimate reestablishment of the belief in verbal inspiration, which was the view of the late Bishop of Liverpool, or we might hold with the doctrine formulated by Canon Liddon in his last university sermon.' It is but just to say that neither Professor Bernard nor Canon Watson, the other selected speakers on the subject, indorsed this astonishing statement. The latter, indeed, frankly confessed that 'he had come to the conclusion that there were mistakes—historical and other—in the sacred narrative.' The solemnity with which so modest a concession to common sense and common knowledge is introduced indicates the nervous conservatism of a comparatively coura-

geous clergyman. We would discount the roseate prospects of the church as described by the earlier speakers in the congress by the sinister fact of intellectual obscurantism disclosed by the later."

#### AN EPISCOPAL MINISTER'S VIEW OF ROMAN CATHOLICISM IN FRANCE.

WE recently quoted from an article in *The Fortnightly Review* (August) by Mr. Richard Davey, showing the view taken of religion in France by an English Roman Catholic (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 1). A very different view of the French Church is given by the Rev. Dr. John Fulton in *The Church Standard* (Prot. Episc., Philadelphia, October 6). Dr. Fulton, who is the editor of the last-mentioned journal, and is reputed to be the leading authority on canon law and ecclesiastical history in the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country, has spent the greater portion of the past year abroad, largely in France. His attitude toward French religious matters is not precisely a Protestant one—it may rather be called "Old Catholic." He speaks from the standpoint of one who believes that the medieval church, and, still more, the primitive church, were superior to modern Roman Catholicism. He writes:

"Everywhere the greatest thing in the world is religion. I have been asking myself, therefore, what is the present drift of French religion? Well, as I have said about the old French gaiety and the old politeness, so I am constrained to say about the old French religion, that it seems to be passing clean away. Among the upper classes, religion is rather a matter of politics than of principle. The Monarchists are *ipso facto* supporters of Romanism, whether they believe in it or not; the Republican, to whatever group he may belong, is as certainly an enemy of Romanism, and Romanism to him is the only form of religion worth considering. I suppose the intellectual skepticism of our time has spread even more widely in France than elsewhere; and those who know the provinces affirm that the peasantry are as deeply infected with a spirit of unbelief as the people of Paris. Of all that I can personally know nothing, and I must form my own opinion in some other way.

"This, then, is the way in which I reach the conclusion that the old French religion is almost clean gone. Wherever I have been I have found great temples of worship, the grandest of them dating from the eleventh and twelfth and thirteenth centuries—that is, the age of the world which we are wont superciliously to call the Dark Age. I am not so sure about that darkness; and when I look at those majestic shrines of Christian worship, with their grand simplicity, their massive strength, their spacious loftiness, their lavish offering of wealth, and work, and art, and heart to God, I am inclined to think that, in that dark age, as we call it, the religion of the people must have well fitted the temples that they reared. It is a great mistake to confound the Christianity of those ages with the later Romanism of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; but to see how different a thing it must have been from the tawdry Romanism of this present generation, one has but to enter those same buildings and to see how they are used. When they were built, the sacrifice of Christian praise and thanksgiving was offered at the high altar, which was the center of the worshiping assembly, and around which all the people gathered to participate in the great Memorial of Christ's sacrifice. Enter those same churches now and you shall find the high altar deserted, while around the aisles you shall discover chapel after chapel, gaudy with tinsel and bedecked with colored statuettes of this or that particular saint—vulgar tawdriness and childish triviality deliberately installed where majesty and glory were once enthroned. Now I take that to be a fair representation of a change in the religion of the French people. When those temples were built, Christianity had not lost its divine simplicity; and now hardly a remnant of it is discoverable. The old altars are forsaken, and the new are altars of fantastic saints rather than altars of Christ. To this it is that ultramontanism has reduced the Christianity of France; and when one visits those churches, one finds that nearly all their worshipers are women. Outside of the time of

divine service, I have seen hundreds of women praying in the churches, but only two men, I *think*.

"Let it be well understood, however, that the new Christianity of Romanism is making a tremendous effort to establish itself in France. Wherever we went, we found seminaries for the education of priests, and the number of the seminarians was astonishing. Nice-looking fellows they were, too, and every one of them will be trained to the submissive obedience which Rome will tell them is the greatest of all virtues. Every one of them will become an Ultramontane, a papalist rather than a Catholic, and more a papalist in many cases than a Christian. What Rome teaches they will teach, and what Rome bids them, they will do."

Dr. Fulton offers one surprising prophecy concerning Roman Catholicism, not only in France, but in the world. Alluding to the late Prof. St. George Mivart's denial of the Virgin birth of Christ and his profession of the belief that St. Joseph was Christ's real as well as reputed father, Dr. Fulton intimates that had the professor lived long enough he might have yet been declared orthodox upon this point. He would not have gone to the Church, but the Church would have gone to him; for, in Dr. Fulton's opinion, the Roman authorities through the great honors which they are encouraging the Catholic world to show St. Joseph, are perhaps preparing the way for a dogmatic definition of St. Joseph's real fatherhood of Jesus, as a parallel in honor to the real motherhood of the Blessed Virgin. He writes:

"Would it be too much if one should fancy, as the late Professor Mivart did, that the authorities of Rome are preparing the way for the reconciliation of their so-called religion with science in the matter of an article of the Christian faith? The professor, almost with his dying breath, called attention to the exaggerated worship of St. Joseph which is now encouraged throughout the Roman Catholic world, and he asked whether no ulterior purpose lay beyond. It is not so long since Rome declared that the Blessed Virgin, tho the child of human parents, was conceived and born without spot of the original sin of our humanity. No theologian will have any difficulty in seeing how easily that declaration might be carried one step further in an application to the Son of Mary which would shatter the foundation of the Christian faith. Is that what the authorities of Rome are looking forward to? Who knows? If it is, then Rome is looking forward to apostasy; if it is not, why this excessive cultus of St. Joseph? Why does one find his image everywhere in Romish churches? Why, in short, is the holy man of whom the Gospels say so little now put forward so conspicuously for a worship which falls hardly, if at all, below that which is rendered to the Mother of Jesus? How these questions are to be answered I do not profess to know; but if they are to be answered in the worst sense, then it should be understood that in many and many a French seminary, young enthusiasts are being trained to preach a still newer and still falser Gospel than the novel Romanism of the nineteenth century."

From an opposite standpoint, an editorial writer in *The Catholic News* (Roman Catholic, October 6) says of the French Church:

"The self-sacrificing devotion of the French priests has always been, and doubtless will continue to be, one of the brightest glories of Catholicity in that nation. It is to the noble character of the main body of the French priesthood that the church in France owes her present influence over the people, in spite of the unjust and discriminating laws which infidel governments have enacted with the aim of destroying the ancient faith. That the church is still holding her own admirably against her enemies in France even Protestant writers admit. A splendid tribute to the quality of the faith of the French is paid by a writer in a recent number of *The Church Review*, an Anglican journal controlled by the High Church party. He remarks the absence of external factors, such as the lads' brigades, mothers' meetings, parish teas, and other expedients employed in his own country to keep alive the interest in church and religion among the people. In France the whole point is the 'spiritual life,' and all is centered in the church. Some of the influences to which the writer attributes the secret of the power of the French church are: The magnificent and thorough grounding in the principles of their religion which the children receive in the Sulpician method of the

little and great catechism, and also in the guilds of perseverance which the children enter when they have made their first communion; the immense influence for good that flows from the confessional; the unmistakable benefit which arises from strict uniformity in faith and practise, especially when faith has its fight against atheism, immorality, and indifference; the way in which devotion has been popularized and made attractive. He instances the popularity of such devotions as that of the Sacred Heart, teaching personal consecration; the devotion to Our Lady of Lourdes, and that to St. Anthony of Padua. Finally this influence is ascribed to the consistent and virtuous lives of the great body of the clergy:

"In spite of all the hatred which the Liberals have for clericalism (as they call it), they are unable to bring home the faintest scandal to the priesthood. And that the clergy have borne this excellent character, ever since the seventeenth century, is surely the greatest justification of the seminary system of the Sulpicians."

### THE CHURCHES AND IMPERIALISM.

WE lately called attention to some exceptions that must be made to the Springfield *Republican's* statement that "the religious press is a unit for McKinley," showing that the Roman Catholic press is almost unanimously in favor of Bryan and anti-imperialism. Still another important exception must be noted. The Disciples of Christ, who rank numerically as the sixth denomination of the United States and who during the past decade have made the largest proportional gain in membership of any religious body, are—so far as their opinion is reflected in their chief journal—decidedly opposed to the Administration and in favor of the Prohibition candidates. Other Protestant journals here and there—most of them of slight note—are quoted by the *Chicago New Voice* as opposed to President McKinley.

With regard to the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church, a further qualifying word should be said. While the journals of this body as a whole are strongly inclined to Mr. Bryan and bitterly opposed to the present policy of the Administration in the Philippines, it appears to be true that a large number of influential members of the hierarchy support the Republican program in this particular. A New York Roman Catholic, Mr. T. St. John Gaffney, brings together some interesting testimony of this nature in the *New York Sun* (October 7). Mr. Gaffney is somewhat sweeping in his condemnation of a large part of the Roman Catholic press. "Few of these papers," he asserts, "have the approval of the church authorities, and the majority of them are mere political organs, published in the interest of the Democratic Party. These papers have not only been guilty of reproducing in their columns lies which have been frequently exposed, but they have been equally guilty of suppression of the truth." He continues:

"For a time these alleged religious journals were violently agitated by irresponsible statements in regard to the desecration of churches in the Philippines, but they never mentioned the utterances of many distinguished and patriotic Catholic ecclesiastics who gave fervent thanks to God that the churches had afforded shelter from the rain and the heat to our tired and wounded soldiers, who otherwise would have slept in the rice swamps of Luzon; nor did they inform their readers that these edifices had previously been occupied as military barracks at different times, both by the Spanish forces and the insurgents. In the last meeting of the archbishops in Washington the subject was deemed so unworthy of consideration that it was not even alluded to. . . . Monsignor Martinelli, the apostolic delegate to this country, has defined the position of the church upon this question in the following language: 'There can be no legitimate complaint over the occupation of churches by troops in time of war. According to the canons of the church, we do not hold that such quartering forms what we call desecration.' . . ."

"Now, what are the views of the Sovereign Pontiff in regard to the pacification of the islands? On October 11, 1899, Archbishop Keane, who had arrived a few days before direct from



the Vatican, authorized an interview which appeared in all the newspapers and from which I quote the following extract:

"The Pope has accepted the result of the war between the United States and Spain and has determined that the priests in the islands that passed from Spain to America shall support the American Government in all things. He has no sympathy with insurgents in the islands, and they will receive no support from the church, any more than they would have been encouraged by the priests in their revolution against Spain. On this subject the Pope is very firm."

"Archbishop Ireland, while sitting at the right hand of the President of the United States, addressed 3,500 persons at the dinner of the Marquette Club in Chicago on October 7, 1899. He declared in no equivocal manner the duty of Americans in the present crisis, and glorified the army and the Flag."

Mr. Gaffney also quotes the opinion of the Rev. Father McKinnon, chaplain of the First California regiment, who was sixteen months on the firing-line with his regiment. His view of the insurgent leaders is anything but complimentary. Luna, Pilar, and the rest were, in his opinion, "horse-thieves," "murderers," "convicts," and "all-round outcasts." The Rev. A. P. Doyle, editor of *The Catholic World*, wrote in reply to Mr. Bolton Hall's request for his cooperation in an anti-imperialistic movement: "I consider that while our country is at war and American soldiers are being shot down in the Philippines, to institute any such league as you propose is constructive treason." Mr. McGaffney quotes the following recent words of Archbishop Chappelle, papal delegate to the Philippines:

"The anti-imperialists of this country who go to the extreme of advising that America should retire from the Philippines at this time are devoid of conception of the actual meaning of the expression 'national honor.' To retire under fire is un-American and absolutely out of the question. There may be even now an honest difference of opinion as to the good judgment displayed at the time by the adoption of the clause providing for the retention of the Philippines, but there can be no doubt as to our duty now."

"I do not believe that the work of the peace commission was unwisely done. If we had not taken the Philippines Spain would certainly have sold the islands to some other power. America should hold them rather than some other power. We have a large Pacific coast; therefore we should have strategic positions in the Pacific. The islands are very valuable commercially, and, above all things, they furnish the key to the trade with China. I firmly favor their retention by the United States—their retention permanently, if that should be the best advice derived from future events. They should be ours on moral, legal, commercial, sociological, and religious grounds."

The writer also refers to Cardinal Gibbons, the primate of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, who, in an interview in Chicago, published in the *New York Sun* (March 8, 1900), said:

"I believe it wise and proper to retain the Philippines. I think the government which we enjoy in the United States is the best government for us in the Philippines. The Catholics do not ask any special protection or privileges. All they would ask is a fair field and no favor. This, I believe, we will enjoy under American government in the Philippines, as well as elsewhere. The Government shows its inclination to hold the new possessions, and I know of no objection to that course among people of my religion on religious grounds."

Important confirmation of the friendly attitude assumed by the supreme authority of the Roman Catholic Church toward the present American policy in the Philippines has just come through Archbishop Ireland, who returned a few days ago from Rome. He said in an interview reported in the *New York Sun* (October 20):

"I am quite willing to repeat what was recently said to me in Rome on this subject, and I do this all the more readily that the eminent personages with whom I had the honor of conversing on the matter showed themselves to be in no way unwilling to have the statements made by them become public."

"In one of the audiences which he graciously granted me, the Pope said:

"We are well pleased with the relations of the American Government to the church in Cuba and the Philippine Islands. The American Government gives proof of good will and exhibits in its acts a spirit of justice and of respect for the liberty and the rights of the church. The reports we receive from bishops and others indicate this. Difficulties of detail occur as a consequence of war and of newness of complexions. But we understand such things. We have confidence in the intelligence and the spirit of justice of the American Government, and believe that the future will not lead us to a change of sentiment toward it. Under the American Government there will be due respect for rights of property and of conscience."

"You will thank in my name the President of the republic for what is being done."

Archbishop Ireland says further:

"The Cardinal Secretary of State, Rampolla, on my telling him of my conversation with the Pope, said that the statements made to me by the Pope were such as he from his own personal knowledge and belief was ready to repeat, and that I was at liberty to make them known to the American people at large. The Cardinal said, furthermore, that on no less than three different occasions petitions were sent to the Vatican, in the name of the Filipino leaders, to have opened between them and the Vatican direct official relations, but that the Vatican always refused to listen to such petitions out of consideration for the American Government. 'The church,' said the Cardinal, 'needs in Cuba and the Philippines the cooperation of the American Government for the protection of its rights and liberties, as, indeed, the American Government needs the cooperation of the church for the pacification of those countries.'"

Archbishop Ireland went on to say, speaking of his own observations at the home of the church:

"The authorities in Rome are informed to a degree that both astonished and pleased me about matters religious and political in the Philippines and in Cuba; and, as they have the interests of the church in those countries most deeply at heart, and know far better than we in America could know what the rights of the church are and how best such rights may be defended, Americans—Catholics and others—may safely accept their judgment of things, and not give themselves further needless trouble about the religious conditions of the Philippines or of Cuba."

"As a plain matter of fact, the only safety which the Catholic Church at the present time has in the Philippines for the possession of her properties and for the lives of her priests is the protection afforded by the American flag; and all this is fully understood and fully recognized in Rome."

On the other hand, the *San Francisco Monitor* (Rom. Cath., October 6) is apparently untrifled by these high hierarchical pronouncements—even by that of the Holy Father. It says:

"Possibly it is true, as Archbishop Ireland is reported to have stated, that the Pope, in a private conversation with the St. Paul prelate, expressed eminent satisfaction with the policy of the American Government in the Philippines. If so, it still remains to be said that there are many millions of American citizens whose sentiments do not concur with those of His Holiness in that matter."

**A Religious Anti-Imperialist Argument.**—Last week we gave Dean Farrar's argument for imperialism, in the course of which that distinguished writer and preacher endeavored to show that imperialism is a natural evolution of vital and aggressive Christianity, and that war for a good purpose is in harmony with the teachings of the Bible. The other side of the religious argument is presented in *Zion's Herald* (Meth. Episc., September 12). The writer says:

"That 'the books of the Old Testament ring with the clash of conflict' we admit, but that that fact is sufficient to justify war in this Christian age we utterly deny. The Old Testament does not contain an absolute standard of ethics for either the individual or the nation. 'The law was given by Moses, but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ.' We are surprised that so good a Bible scholar as Canon Farrar should go back to the

alphabet of revelation to find a moral standard for men and nations. It has been shown with painful frequency that almost any bad practise of men and of nations could be justified by some teaching or practise found in the Old Testament. . . . .

"But Canon Farrar's effort to make Jesus Christ approve of war is even more absurd and irrational. Here the great English preacher has lost his scholarship, his good sense, and his judgment in the desire to justify England in her too frequent and often wholly unjustifiable wars. He says that Jesus approved of war because He did not condemn it, and because He once used a metaphor in which He referred to 'the strong man armed who keepeth his palace.' Canon Farrar proves altogether too much. Jesus approved of war because He did not specifically condemn it! Reasoning on that basis, we could justify any sin of that barbaric age. The worst system of human slavery the world ever saw existed then; it was right then, has been ever since, and is now, because Jesus did not condemn it! It was a corrupt age. Gross and brutal sin and licentiousness were flaunted in the face of Jesus everywhere, but He seldom if ever condemned it, or any phase of vice, specifically. On Canon Farrar's plane of reasoning Jesus justified the sin and rampant wickedness of His age. We all know that He did not—that He dealt in principles which would wipe out all impurity, greed, and violence. How could this wise clergyman so grievously ignore the unquestionable spirit, teaching, and life of Jesus?"

**Present Status of the Presbyterian Revision Movement.**—Almost one half of the presbyteries have now voted upon the propositions lately submitted by the committee appointed by the General Assembly last May, relating to the question of a proposed revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith or a shorter creed. Of the 232 presbyteries in the church, 110 have been heard from, and of these, 77, or more than two-thirds, have voted in favor of revision in one form or another, according to the latest press statement. Among the most important presbyteries voting for revision are those of Brooklyn, Buffalo, Cleveland, Council Bluffs, Detroit, Erie, Jersey City, Kalamazoo, Louisville, St. Paul, Oakland, Omaha, Ottawa, Peoria, Saginaw, Syracuse, and Washington. The principal presbyteries voting against revision are Allegheny, Iowa, Long Island, Los Angeles, Princeton, and St. Louis.

*The Evangelist* (Presb.) regards the question of a consideration of revision by the General Assembly next year as now practically settled:

"It is now easy to see that the question of revising our standard is in no danger of being relegated to a state of 'innocuous desuetude.' We may rest assured that the church will for this time slowly settle down to the business of restating its belief, whether by revision of the Confession or by the preparation of a new and briefer creed, or both. The one question within a year or two, or even less, will be—How shall we revise? *Hic labor, hic opus est!*"

#### RELIGIOUS NOTES.

ALTHO the population of England increases at the rate of about 300,000 a year, the number of Sunday-schools is everywhere decreasing. The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes: "In the Church of England they have fallen off by 7,000. The Baptists report a decrease of 7,000, the Calvinistic Methodists of 4,200, the Presbyterians of 1,200, the United Methodist Free Church of 3,000, the Free Church of Scotland of 4,300, and other denominations complain of similar losses. The figures given show a decrease of 32,000 in one year."

THE long-neglected grave of Annie Laurie has just been brought to public notice in England, and the discovery that it has remained all these years without a tombstone is attracting attention. *The St. James's Gazette* remarks: "Many people are under the delusion that Annie Laurie was merely a figment of the poet's brain, but this was not so. She was the daughter of Sir Robert Laurie, and was born in Maxwellton House, which stands on the 'braes' immortalized in the song. Maxwellton House is still full of memories of this winsome girl, and in the long drawing-room there still hangs her portrait. Her lover and the author of the original song was young Douglas of Fingland, but whether he, as is common with lovers of poetic temperament, did not press his suit sufficiently or whether she wished a stabler husband, she gave her hand to a prosaic country laird, her cousin Mr. Alexander Ferguson. They lived the rest of their lives at Craigdarroch House, five miles from Maxwellton, and when she died Annie was buried in the beautiful glen of the Cairn. Lady Scott Spottiswoode, who died early in the present year, was responsible for the modern version of the song."

#### FOREIGN TOPICS.

##### OUR COMING ELECTIONS THROUGH FOREIGN EYES.

OUR elections this year attract more than usual attention abroad, as the result is expected to influence more or less our future foreign policy. Mr. Bryan's chances are thought to be improving, as "imperialism" seems to be out of favor with a large section of the people. *Events* (Ottawa) says:

"The Republicans are doing their utmost to sidetrack it. They are trying to force the old free coinage of silver issue, on which they won in the last campaign, on the public, but the Democrats persist in keeping imperialism well to the front. The position is that both parties want to fight on the other fellow's ground, and neither is willing to have his own policy made the subject of discussion. It is clearly a choice between two evils. If the Democrats had no free-silver plank, they would win easily, and the Republicans would have no difficulty were it not for imperialism."

As the reelection of President McKinley is, rightly or wrongly, supposed by many to mean a policy very friendly to Great Britain and the reverse of friendly to Germany, great interest is shown everywhere throughout the British empire. *The Friend of India*, however, regards the trusts as the issue containing most danger for President McKinley. It says:

"As to the trusts, it is beyond question that the great mass of the people abominate them, irrespectively of their politics in other respects, and, if it were really believed that, when in office, the Democrats would make any serious attempt to put them down, it is probable enough that many Republicans would cast their vote for the man who undertook to do it. . . . Tho, in short, trusts, in their present noxious form, are probably doomed in the not very remote future, their enormous wealth makes them secure for the present, under whatever régime. On the whole, then, we are of opinion that, while Mr. Bryan's chances are by no means bright, they are far from hopeless, and that the silver question will have less influence on the result than is expected."

*The St. James's Gazette* thinks that "imperialism" can not seriously be utilized against the Republicans. It says:

"We have already proved that it is impossible for a commercial nation like the United States to separate trade and the flag, to share the 'jealousies and ambitions' of other countries in commerce, but not in politics, to ignore the fact that the final court of appeal in everything must be the cannon's mouth. Mr. Bryan does not answer these objections, but enlarges vaguely on 'the self-evident truths proclaimed by heroic ancestors.'"

*The Standard* (London) thinks that "Mr. Bryan does not consider it safe to carry anti-imperialism beyond the stage of vague rhetoric." *The Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) says:

"It would seem that McKinley's chances are not as brilliant as the Republican leaders hoped and expected. Many little things go to show that Bryan's following is growing, hence no stone is left unturned on the McKinley side. Thus Mr. White, the American ambassador in Berlin, denies in a letter to New York that McKinley is anti-German, and he asks the German-Americans to support the President."

*The Tageblatt* (Berlin) admits that the President's anti-German sympathies may be overrated, but thinks that his attitude on the Chinese question undoubtedly did much to hinder Germany, and that Bryan's downright sympathy with the Boers will obtain many German votes for him. On the Chinese problem, as regards the United States, the *Tageblatt* says:

"The American papers are bound to approve of the President's policy. The Republicans *have* to do so, because they must support their candidate, even if he is not 'imperialistic' enough. They can only hope for a more aggressive policy after he has been reelected. The Democrats *dare not* object, because



McKinley's attitude is opposed to the Chinese war. The despatch of more vessels to China is variously interpreted. Some regard it as a concession to the imperialists, others remark that it is caused by the necessity of using the land forces in the Philippines. Others again launch the sensational news that the Government is forced to prepare for a conflict with Germany."

The *Boersen Courier* (Berlin) expresses itself in the main as follows:

It is difficult for the European observer to judge which candidate deserves sympathy. If the Democrats win, they are not likely to depart from the policy of the party now in power. The political development of the country prevents that. A state of some seventy-five million inhabitants can not retain the puritanical self-sufficiency which may have been the ideal of its founders. America is rich enough to afford even valueless colonies, and it is useless to talk of past traditions. New times bring new ideals!

A Republican victory may mean an increase of protectionism. But nothing is eaten as hot as it is cooked, and McKinley, the partizan of the extreme protectionists, has found already that McKinley the President must regard the interests of the entire nation. Yet we must remember that the Republicans can do more harm in eight years than in four. Worse, however, than McKinley's protectionism would be Bryan's bimetallism, especially as it would encourage our own bimetallists. A Democratic victory may cause a financial breakdown which would affect the whole world.

The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) believes that Mr. Bryan has successfully pushed the silver question into the background and that, whatever may be said to the contrary, imperialism will be the paramount issue. The editorial runs to the following effect:

Numerous and affecting complaints are heard from the ancient colonies of Spain which, in bitter derision of the pretended cause of the war against Spain, are still denied their freedom. The principle that Cuba must be free is still only a theory; Porto Rico has been reduced to a condition of economic misery; in the Philippines the situation is similar to that of the Transvaal, the inhabitants having begun a struggle to which no ending can yet be foreseen. Thus Mr. Bryan may well ask if the United States has for good abandoned those ideals of government which distinguished her from other nations and which added a peculiar charm to her history. President McKinley knows well enough that imperialism has lost favor in public opinion. The Democratic candidate has been received rather coldly by the British press, who hope that President McKinley will support Great Britain, despite his repudiation of entangling alliances and his attitude with regard to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Anglo-American relations can not fail to play an important part in the elections, especially as the Transvaal War has created in the United States a current of public opinion which is anything but favorable to Great Britain.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### THE ITALIAN NORTH POLE EXPEDITION.

IT has often been questioned whether the struggle to reach the North Pole is a game worth the candle, as the few geographical and meteorological lessons which are learned from it seem to many out of all proportion to the cost in life and energy. Yet interest in these voyages is far from flagging, and the Duke of the Abruzzi has not failed to obtain his meed of popular favor by his recent achievements. The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) says:

"Every new expedition to the fields of everlasting snow is for its leader and his comrades a piece of heroic sport. To beat the record, to plant the flag—whichever one—at the winning post, is the chief aim. Nansen's record could not be beaten, so it seemed; yet the Duke of the Abruzzi went 37 kilometers [23 miles] farther! Three hundred and eighty-three kilometers farther and the goal would have been reached. Until lately, only the Northern races undertook the task. Norwegians, Swedes, Hollanders, English, Americans, and Germans struggled for the honor. Yet the Duke has recorded no mean success for this first Italian attempt.

"As a descendant of the vigorous chamois-hunter who founded Italian unity, the Duke inherited his love of adventure. Since his twentieth year he has climbed the snowy Alpine crags, not as a prince, but as a genuine mountaineer. When the Alps became 'too easy,' he turned his attention to Mount Elias, and his trip to Alaska must have suggested to him the voyage to the North Pole."

According to *Politiken* (Copenhagen), the expedition was in greater danger and suffered greater hardships than many of its predecessors. The *Stella Polare* was badly crushed, and would have been sunk, had not the ice lifted her up. Three months were necessary to repair and float her again. One of the subexpeditions, consisting of an Italian naval officer, an Alpine guide, and a Norwegian engineer, was lost. Several men were badly frost-bitten, including the Duke, who lost two fingers. The Italians are naturally delighted with the result of the expedition. The *Secolo* (Milan) says:

"The Duke has not become tired of his snowy adventures, for he announces that he will soon make another attempt. The nation which has given the world a Columbus and a Marco Polo is still able to show the old spirit of adventure. As Nansen expected, no land has been found north of the eighty-fifth degree, and the Duke now hopes to reach the Pole by means of sledges of a peculiar construction."

The *Manchester Guardian* says:

"What we need now is not so much a series of sporadic 'dashes for the Pole,' however brilliant, so much as persistent and connected exploration of particular portions of Arctic territory. Lieutenant Peary has set the example of what can thus be done in his admirable work on the northern frontier of Greenland, which must rank among the most valuable tho not the most sensational performance of Arctic explorers. No doubt the Duke of the Abruzzi will add much to our knowledge of Franz Josef Land and its physical characteristics. In the mean time he has the very considerable credit of organizing the expedition that has advanced farthest in what has been aptly called 'the race for the North Pole.'"—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### POLITICAL IMPORTANCE OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

"THE Exposition is nearing its end," says the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), in an article which has caused much comment; "it was a pretext, a last excuse for the presence of the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet." This paper sympathizes with the Nationalists, who hope that the financial failure of the Exposition will cause the cabinet to fall. But has there been financial failure? The *Manchester Guardian* has its doubts. It says:

"It does not mean a loss to the French Government, for it is understood that before the work was begun the whole cost—more than a hundred million of francs—had been guaranteed. Certainly it does not mean loss to the persons who obtained concessions for the various side-shows and then sold them at a handsome profit to the joint-stock companies which were floated to work them. Nor does it mean bankruptcy to the proprietors of hotels, boarding-houses, restaurants, and shops in Paris, who have already profited by the presence of some twenty-five millions of visitors. As a matter of fact, up to the end of August as many people had visited this Exhibition as visited the 1889 Exhibition up to its close, while in June, July, and August the average monthly attendance has been greater than the entire population of Greater London, and the total, swelled this month no doubt by an enormous number of 'deadheads,' now stands at thirty-three millions. The Exhibition becomes more thronged week by week, and it now seems possible that before the end comes, on November 5, fifty millions of people may have seen it. In the light of statistics like these, failure seems incredible."

The Paris correspondent of *The Daily Chronicle* thinks it is a failure because exorbitant prices were exacted for concessions—366,000 francs (\$71,000) for the right to set up a restaurant, for

instance. "People who have lost their savings in these ways can hardly be expected to attribute their misfortune wholly to their own folly, and the Government can not hope to escape blame for its failure to have the Exhibition ready for visitors before the summer was half over." *The Saturday Review* thinks that the Exposition was bound to be a failure because it was unready when opened. It adds:

"The crowd was not cosmopolitan, but composed principally of Parisians, and there were quite enough of them to make a satisfactory show. The provinces remained stubborn; Englishmen and Americans—some on account of the war, others through a preposterous fear of being insulted—held back also; and thus the foreign element came to be represented chiefly by impecunious Germans. . . . But danger will come with the depression that will descend upon the city when the Chambers reassemble and when the Nationalists, seizing this excellent opportunity to attack the Government, recommence their disquieting campaign. How far the efforts of the anti-Republican party will succeed in provoking tumult is a question that time alone can decide; but should the friends of Captain Dreyfus keep to their resolution of clearing up the 'affaire,' it is certain that the country is doomed to a time of division and confusion."

According to some European papers, however, the attendance from America was not bad, and the American exhibit can not fail to increase to an enormous extent the reputation of our people for energy and intellect. Comments like the following from *Feilden's Magazine* are quite common:

"As is usually the case, our American cousins have shown resource and adaptability in dealing with unexpected difficulties arising in connection with the great fair. Finding that the space allotted to them in the Exhibition grounds would hamper them in making a display of the working of their machinery, they have captured a large area at the Vincennes annex, running, it is true, the risk of fewer visitors—for this annex is a few miles away from the main show—but fully determined to make the journey to their machinery exhibition worth while. And they have succeeded, for all who went out of their way to see the American mechanical side-show agree that it is attractive and instructive, and well worth the time necessary to see it and the slight discomfort incurred by the railway journey."

On the other hand, Great Britain has lost in consequence of the small interest shown at first in the Exposition. There is little dissent from this opinion in England, altho it is not always expressed as drastically as by Mr. Frederick Harrison, who writes in *The Speaker* as follows:

"With that blundering arrogance which is the mark of British tradesmen and British officials, a sort of tacit agreement was made last year to boycott the Exhibition. The result is that Great Britain is boycotted herself. People from all parts of the civilized and uncivilized world have come to Paris—especially Germans and Americans—and they hardly ever stumble on an English product or an English thing; to the cursory visitor Great Britain is nowhere, and only 'conspicuous by its absence.' War, ill-temper, prejudice, stupidity, and pride combined last year to make England indifferent to the show at Paris. . . . The result is this—that a fair sample of the industry of the world has been displayed to the peoples of the world. And the richest and most industrious nation of Europe stands out of the game altogether, and takes a place hardly so conspicuous as Greece, Rumania, or the Transvaal. The consequences must be most damaging blows to English prestige and to British trade."

"In one sense, the Exhibition certainly was a failure," remarks the *Berlin Echo*. The crowned heads which had been so confidently expected did not make their appearance. "Even the Czar stayed away, much to the dissatisfaction of the Nationalists. Yet he announced his inability to visit Paris *en ce moment* in very pleasing terms, and it may be difficult to use his absence against the Government." More serious is the economical stagnation which must follow the activity created by the Exposition. The *Deutsche Rundschau* (Berlin) says:

"The Government must find it difficult to hold its own on that

account when 'closing time' comes. The strikes which are everywhere in France, but especially in the seaport towns, are no reassuring symptom. None of these strikes are of as threatening a character as the Carmaux strike a few years ago, yet leading statesmen can not fail to see that a continuance of the crisis must have serious effects upon France. Already it has been shown, for instance, that the strikes of dock laborers may result in diverting a part of French shipping to Italian and Belgian ports. Not less is it the duty of the Government to consider that, when the Exposition has been closed, a large number of workmen who for some years were employed in this great work of civilization will for the moment become idle. The Socialist Minister of Commerce, M. Milleraud, will therefore be able to show his organizing talents by distributing the surplus of labor once more over the entire country."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### THE CHINESE COURT AND THE CHANCES OF A SETTLEMENT.

THE proverbial talent of the Chinese for dragging on negotiations seems to be amply demonstrated at present, and the European papers assert that the insincerity which has distinguished the Chinese authorities in former periods is only too evident now. While the wish for peace is expressed, and offers of amends are made, we hear of edicts in which the powers are still spoken of as inferiors and vassals, and none of the prominent Chinese whom the ambassadors regard as the leaders of the anti-foreign movement are as yet made responsible. Most Europeans regard the Empress-Dowager and Prince Tuan, with their most prominent advisers, as guilty of fostering the machinations which culminated in an unprecedented attack upon the accredited representatives of Western civilization. One of the few prominent men who doubt their guilt is v. Brandt, German ex-Minister to China. He expresses himself to the following effect in the *London Financial Chronicle*:

"It is more than likely that after the attack upon the Taku forts and the march of Admiral Seymour, an imperial edict ordered the expulsion of the foreigners. Yet it would be unjust to regard this as a proof of the direct complicity of the highest or very prominent persons in the murder of the German ambassador. There is a party in China, formed chiefly by English missionaries, who endeavor to make political capital out of every just or unjust accusation against the Empress-Regent that can possibly be brought forward. The aim is to hand the Emperor over to the clique of Kang-yu-Wei and Sun-wat-Sen, whom the missionaries hope to use for their own purposes. Yet nothing could be worse than the disintegration and the bloodshed which must follow if fantastic intriguers, such as the so-called reformers, are permitted to exercise influence."

The *Kölnische Zeitung* (Cologne) can not see that there is any evidence from the Chinese Government of a disposition to come to terms. "The choice of Singan as a place of residence seems rather to indicate that China does not intend to make peace," says the Cologne paper. The *Deutsche Tages-Zeitung* (Berlin) argues, in the main, as follows:

However much Prince Tuan may wish to hide his real aims, it is now possible to see through his game. He knows well enough that his influence at court depends upon his success, and that even those grandees who are least inimical to foreigners are not anxious to make concessions. The success of Li Hung Chang's tactics in dividing the powers and placing China to a certain extent under Russian protection has led to the revival of Tuan's influence. Moreover, he has destroyed the influence of the Southern viceroys, especially as these are not in perfect accord among themselves. Hence he has appointed a long line of the most reactionary officials. What the powers think of this does not bother him. Kang-Yi, the worst of enemies to the foreigners and the executioner of the reformers, has been appointed to reorganize the administration of interior affairs. Tung-Fuh-Siang commands the army, Prince Chang; who led the Grand Council in recognizing the Boxers, is again one of the most intimate ad-



visers of the crown. No doubt this success of Prince Tuan's intrigues is in large measure due to the report of the Chinese ambassador in Washington, who assured the Chinese that President McKinley is forced to seek peace for election purposes. With Russia and the United States out of the way, the other powers can easily be divided and induced to make cheap terms.

The *Novosti* (St. Petersburg) thinks that "the Chinese Government, tho willing to make peace, intends to play the part of the victor, and the inaction of the powers assists this claim." According to the Paris *Nouvelles*, the end of military operations is not yet assured. The Southern viceroys have been ordered to send their troops North, and everything indicates that Prince Tuan means to try again his luck. The *Journal des Débats* believes that peace can be regarded as near only if the Emperor Kwang-Su accepts Kaiser Wilhelm's proposal to return to Peking and place himself under German protection against the Boxer revolutionists. The Bangkok *Times* believes that the mandarins in Southern China have been induced, in the greatness of the present crisis, to tell their people the truth for once, and to disregard the necessity for 'saving face'; but fears that only great firmness can induce them to retain this attitude. The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) thinks the attempt of the German Emperor to negotiate direct with the Chinese ruler may yet produce good results, as the Chinese court must have suffered a great deal already. A Central News despatch relates the following:

News which appears authentic describes the flight of the Emperor and Empress-Regent from Peking. It appears that, during the advance of the allied troops, the Empress was daily deceived by the news of fictitious Chinese victories. This induced her to remain in the palace until the allies entered Peking. She fled with the Emperor on August 15 dressed in ordinary woolen clothing, on a common Chinese cart. Their attendants were few, and they lived three days on millet only. Altogether it was a time of bitter humiliation.

But the German Emperor, who is neither insensible to the current of public opinion in his own land, nor able to ignore its importance, can not act very vigorously. The Germans, to a great extent, fear isolation. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) says:

"There are probably but few European powers that would be pained if the march of events led Germany into as isolated a position as that which France occupied in Mexico thirty-five years ago, after the 'concert' to which France trusted had ceased to exist. The Mexican adventure became fateful to France; we must fear similar consequences. . . . It is, therefore, difficult to understand why the Government refuses the advantage of expressing itself before Parliament. Only in the Reichstag can effective speeches be made, and only from the Reichstag will public opinion in Europe be influenced."

Although the British press on the whole endorse Germany's attitude, the British Government appears inclined to leave her in the lurch. The London *Outlook* attempts an explanation in the following:

"Undoubtedly Germany has to save the situation for herself and Count von Waldersee. Only in one way can she do so, and that is by arriving at an understanding with Britain. She admits that Lord Salisbury has the casting vote, and her very admission points to some negotiations on foot for an understanding with this country. Germany never makes such admissions for nothing. A cynical Europe could wish for nothing better than to see her act on her own responsibility. Generalissimo von Waldersee commanding none but Germans is too abject a contingency to contemplate: China is too large a bite even for a German mouth."

The *Spectator* thinks that if Germany has ambitious designs hidden under her demands for genuine reparation, it can only be in opposition to Russia, which must needs drive her into the arms of England. The *St. James's Gazette* warns Germany that, if she intends to make war single-handed in China, she must not occupy positions in the Yang-tse Valley. Many Eng-

lish papers wonder at the attitude of the United States, among them the London *Times*, which says:

"The Americans, it is said, will leave their legation at Peking with a guard. In fact they will be leaving it under the protection of the powers with whom they decline any longer to cooperate. They must know, as well as the rest of the world, that no legation with only a guard to defend it would be safe for long under a Chinese Government which proposes to rehabilitate itself by placing Prince Tuan and other 'Boxer' leaders in positions of honor and power, and is busy even now in conferring posthumous dignities upon such bloodstained reactionaries as Chung-yi and Li Ping-heng."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

#### NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

A TURNING-POINT in the affairs of the Scandinavian Union seems to have been reached. For years the Norwegians have been jealous of the apparent paramountcy of the more powerful nation to the south, whose monarchical predilections, moreover, were little to the taste of the more democratic Norwegians. There has been much talk of complete separation, and of a republic with Björnsterne Björnson, the poet and orator, as president. But a reaction has set in. The *Neuesten Nachrichten* (Munich) says:

"The Radical cabinet of Steen suffered a severe defeat in the recent elections in Norway. The result of the voting shows that every part of Christiania has passed out of the hands of the Radical 'Left' into those of the Højri, who are friendly to the union between Norway and Sweden. . . .

"Before the election, the members of the Left harangued the voters whenever and wherever they were able to get a hearing. The former president of the Storting, Ullmann, plunged into the fray. He is usually considered a most effective speaker; but this time he appealed to deaf ears. In one meeting in particular, where the financial policy of the former ministry was the subject of the speech, there were riotous scenes. . . .

"Björnsterne Björnson and the Radical secessionists did their utmost to undermine the power of the ministry. Their paper maintained, in season and out of season, that Radical ideas had never been so thoroughly ignored as by the Steen ministry; that Norway had been saddled with a debt of 205,000,000 kroner [\$55,000,000]; that the Radical party had been treated as the general laughing-stock; in place of performances, the ministry were always ready with empty promises. Where there was no other choice, better to vote for a member of the Højri than for a ministerial Radical candidate, was the advice given.

"It was anticipated [as already mentioned in THE LITERARY DIGEST] that Björnson's influence on the election would be considerable. It is generally acknowledged that without his assistance the Højri would not have been able to defeat Steen. A heavy blow for the Radicals is the stand taken by the Socialists. Until the last moment, it was thought in ministerial circles that the sop of the eight-hour day would win the Socialist support. In that the ministry was mistaken."

Some gains were recorded for the Radicals, but the paper from which we have quoted regards the disappearance of the Steen cabinet as a "foregone conclusion." Not so the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which is informed that—

"whereas some of the newspapers of the Left Party (including the inspired *Dagbladet*) maintain that no reconstruction of the ministry is necessary, as their program has secured a two-thirds majority, others affirm that there should be a reconstruction, and that the dismissal of Steen is particularly desirable. The newspaper *Verdens Gang* goes a step farther, and demands that a new Left ministry be organized in which very few of the present ministers shall be included. The state of affairs is such, states that paper, that no humbug reconstruction will be tolerated."

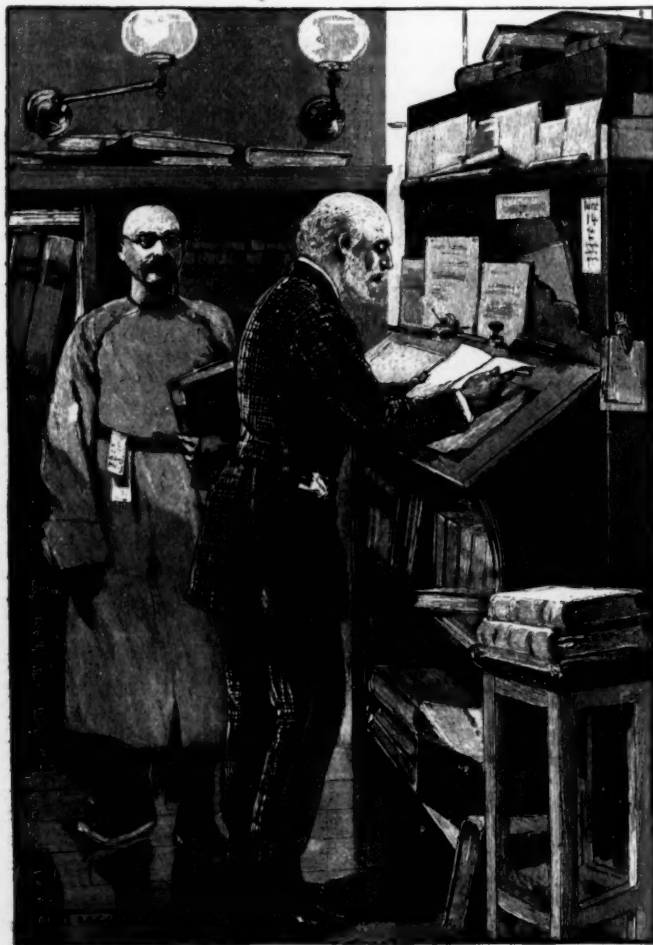
Ordinary failure to fulfil election promises concerning minor issues rarely affects the electorate in any country when political questions like this one of union with Sweden or complete independence can be used to influence the voter. But it has repeat-

edly been mentioned in Swedish and Norwegian papers that a disruption of the union may enable Russia to attack her Northern neighbors. In a recent issue of *Free Russia* (London), in a recent issue, in which the presence of Russian spies in Sweden is mentioned, we find the following:

"There is no doubt that Russian influences have been and are still at work in order to create a split between the two small nations occupying the Scandinavian peninsula. The object of these endeavors is evident to everybody. Nor can it be denied that the appeals of one of the leaders of the Norwegian Radicals made in Russian papers for Russian autocratic sympathy and aid in the endeavors of the Norwegian Radicals to break the union between Norway and Sweden, have been, to say the least, in the highest degree foolish. Certainly the small grievances of the political parties in the two Scandinavian countries against one another, real or imaginary, do *not* justify an appeal to the most despotic government in the world, which, besides, is watching every opportunity to seize part, if not the whole, of those countries. . . . Happily, the events in Finland have made the separatist movement less popular, and it is to be hoped that the love of liberty and of their native country will prove stronger than Russian rubles."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### SIR ROBERT HART, CHINA'S GREAT FOREIGNER.

NOT since "Chinese" Gordon, has a European risen to such eminence in the celestial kingdom as Sir Robert Hart, the inspector-general of imperial customs. He is implicitly trusted by all the ruling classes of China because of his absolute honesty and his ability as a financier and tax-gatherer. He it was who succeeded in sending a message out of Peking saying the



SIR ROBERT HART,

Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, in his office in Peking.

situation was desperate, long after the foreign ministers ceased to be heard from. When he could no longer send news, the worst was feared.

In Peking also lived Dr. W. A. P. Martin, an American and president of the Imperial University in China. Dr. Martin and Sir Robert Hart were intimate friends, and in his "Cycle of Cathay," a book recently published, Dr. Martin gives a pen-picture of this interesting man.

According to Dr. Martin, Sir Robert's diversion was always music, and he had a Chinese band, which played the latest European airs. Sir Robert entertained his friends every Wednesday afternoon in his house and beautiful grounds, and from six to eight there were always tennis and dancing on the lawns. The contrast from the dirt and squalor of Peking made this spot more than ever picturesque, and the place was always thronged. "It is indeed so pleasant a retreat," Sir Robert once remarked, "that I am seldom tempted to leave it. Moreover, my work occupies so much of my time that when I have finished of an evening, I have little inclination to leave my compound and folks. So I live here almost like a hermit every day in the week except Wednesday. I have had only eighteen months' holiday since I joined the Chinese customs service in 1859."

One feature of the house that attracted much notice was that it was lighted by gas; it was made on the premises, for Peking depends upon oil. Another thing that attracted some comment was that in Sir Robert's den the desk at which he transacted all his office business was so tall that he stood while at work. "I never sit to my work," Sir Robert said, "as the air of Peking has so very somniferous an effect that were I to attempt writing after tiffin, I would undoubtedly fall asleep." Sir Robert lived in Oriental luxury. Eight servants attended every dinner, however simple, as it was considered necessary to maintain the high rank which he held as chief of customs, which is equal to that of a minister. How he attained his position is best told in his own words. He said:

"After I had been in the consular service five years, I was invited to join the Chinese customs, then in their infancy. Something inspired me to accept the offer. One thing led to another, and in 1861 I was made acting inspector-general in the place of Mr. Lay, who was going home for a leave for two years. His resignation followed shortly after his return to China, and I was appointed in his stead. So in four years I had risen to the highest post in the service. The position was not nearly so important then as now; since those days the Chinese customs service has grown to such colossal proportions that the work of detail is something incredible."

Besides these duties, the Chinese Government frequently called this able Englishman in as a confidential adviser. At one time he averted war between China and France. He had tremendous capacity for work, his only diversions being music and literature. He worked to the din of a brass band, and when his work was over he would take up a violin.

The Chinese customs are said to be unlike any other in the world, and Sir Robert Hart as head has been a law unto himself. To the Yamen Sir Robert is officially responsible and submits full reports, but that august body has such confidence in him that his authority in his own domain is never questioned, nor are any of his acts ever disproved. To him will always belong the honor of having brought the customs service into greatness. When he went into it, the receipts were small and it had no influence. Its revenues now to the Chinese Government are enormous.

### CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

#### A Correction.

*Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:* Allow me to correct an error in THE LITERARY DIGEST for September 29, in the article (page 381) entitled "Feeling of Americans for Great Britain." The writer of *The Westminster Gazette* article, Rev. Stopford W. Brooke, was formerly pastor of the First Church in Boston. It is his father, Rev. Stopford A. Brooke, who is the eminent preacher and writer alluded to in your comments as having left the Anglican communion for the Unitarian Church.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

JOHN W. DAY.

#### Bishop Huntington on Lowell's Religion.

*Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:* Having read in THE LITERARY DIGEST what is there rather scantily said by Mr. Howells of the "Religion of James Russell Lowell," I am moved to inquire of you whether it will not be fair and just to reprint a speech made by Lowell when minister to England at some banquet of scholars and authors. It was an admirable piece of eloquence in itself, full of fire and force, and it strengthened and comforted the Christian faith of thousands of believers on both sides of the sea. There would be no doubt anywhere that it uttered sincerely a faith in the scriptures of the Bible, while deploring if not rebuking the modern literature of disbelief. The correctness of the report of it was, I think, never questioned. My acquaintance with Mr. Lowell in Cambridge warrants me in saying that the speech represented the reverent habit of his mind.

Respectfully,

C. D. HUNTINGTON.

SYRACUSE, October 13.



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## FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul Stowe writes from Cape Town June 1, 1900, as follows:

The year ended December 31, 1899, was an anomalous one. The disappearance to a large extent of the various plagues and pests with which South Africa had been afflicted in the three immediate past years was hailed with joy by the farmer, and, while the agricultural resources of this country are limited on account of the aridity of the soil and the small amount of land tilled, owing to the lassitude of the occupants, still good crops were anticipated, and the indications were most satisfactory. With the advent of war came opposite conditions. The crops, particularly in the Boer states, were left to a large extent unharvested. War closed the ports of the British colonies to importations for these states, entailing depression of business in general, both in Boer and English territory. The Uitlander refugees came to the British colonies for protection and a temporary home. Many were able to settle there and establish themselves until the end of the war, and a very large number were cared for by British hospitality and charity, and in due course of time found employment in various vocations. These added materially to the trade of the colonies.

The only bright side of the picture, if bright side it may be called, is the necessity that the war has created for imports of foodstuffs, etc. In these lines, not only the United States, but Australasia and the Argentine Republic have benefited; Australasia more particularly in frozen meats and butter, and the Argentine Republic in cereals, horses, and slaughter cattle on the hoof.

I regretted to learn that the United States could not provide saddles of the desired quality and in the desired numbers. Canada furnished one thousand and England many thousands. The British and South African *Gazette* stated that on January 1, 1900, the approximate purchases of certain goods on behalf of the military authorities were: Preserved meats, 12,000,000 pounds; biscuits, 12,000,000 pounds; coffee, 400,000 pounds; tea, 200,000 pounds; sugar, 2,000,000 pounds; compressed vegetables, 800,000 pounds; salt, 400,000 pounds; tinned meat and vegetables, cooked together, 2,000,000 pounds; condensed milk, 360,000 tins; jam, 1,450,000 pounds; rum, 80,000 gallons; whisky, 12,000 bottles; port, 32,000 bottles; lime juice, 40,000 pounds; alum, 80 tons; tobacco, 40,000 pounds; carbolic-acid powder, 6,000 pounds; chlorid of lime, 20 tons; candles, 80,000 pounds; hay, 25,000 tons; oats, 31,000 tons; disinfecting powder, 20 tons; bran, 3,000 tons. And these items are only a few of the many. From January 1 to the present writing, the list of supplies furnished has not been issued, but one may imagine the enormous quantity needed. It is to be regretted that in the line of canned meats, the demand was so large that the United States packers were not in position to fill all orders that came to them. I am informed that over 4,000,000 pounds of tinned meats were shipped from the United States.

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to England and there rebranded "Shamrock" and shipped to this colony. It must, however, be borne in mind that a correct statement of imports can not be presented in this report, for the reason that the great mass of the importations from all countries for the direct use and consumption of the imperial armies entered without payment of duties, and even without passing through the customs. It is understood that the large purchases of foodstuffs and materials from the United States by Great Britain and sent out by the latter in transports to South Africa will be credited in the statistics of the United States as exports to Great Britain.

The average of imports from the United States has been maintained, even with non-purchase of the many lines of goods that went to swell the imports of 1898. When the war is over, an interim may be expected during which a state of uncertainty will exist as to the *modus operandi* of the British Government, either in the direct control of conquered territory or only quasi control; but when all questions for the future guidance of affairs are settled, when many of those who have left the country return, when the gold and diamond mines are again in operation, yielding more largely than ever, and when the agricultural resources are better developed, the outlook will be bright, and the country will witness an advance in business never before experienced. There will be an impetus given to the importation of goods of all kinds, not only in order to restore stocks to their original quantities, but also by reason of the increase of capital.

For that time, the manufacturers and producers of the United States should prepare, not by flooding the country with circulars and price-lists, but by sending men, or by working through the export commission houses of the United States which have men here constantly and are subject only to the criticism that they perhaps represent too many lines of goods to do justice to all, or that they are unable, in justice to older clients, to represent similar lines of goods produced by different manufacturers. It is not to be expected that the export commission houses will ever endeavor to become salesmen for coal-storage, mining, electric-light, street-car, or other outfits, and heavy machinery such as steam-railway supplies, rolling stock, and many other articles of great bulk, for they have enough to do in the lines of smaller goods and food supplies.

### PERSONALS.

**A Tragedy of the Civil War.**—A pathetic story is told in *The Ladies' Home Journal*, of the death of Governor Pickens's daughter during the Civil war immediately after her marriage with Lieutenant Le Rochelle. The writer says: "On the afternoon preceding the evening of the marriage the Northern army began shelling Columbia, but preparations for the wedding continued. Finally the guests were all assembled and the clergyman was proceeding with the solemn ceremony, and had just joined the right hands of the happy pair, when suddenly there was an awful crash, and a ball from the enemy's cannon penetrated the mansion and burst in the middle of the marriage-chamber, scattering its death-dealing missiles in every direction. There were screams and a heartrending groan, mirrors crashed, the house shook, women fainted, and walls rocked to and fro."

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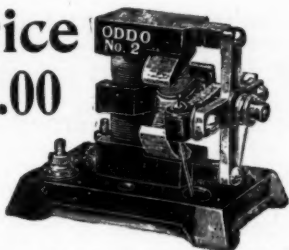
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When the first confusion was over it was discovered that in all the crowd only one person was injured, and that was the bride herself. She lay partly on the floor and partly in her lover's arms, crushed and bleeding, pale but very beautiful. Her bridal gown was drenched with warm blood, and a great cut in her breast. Laying her on a lounge, the frantic bridegroom besought her by every term of tenderness and endearment to allow the ceremony to proceed, to which she weakly gave consent, and lying like a crushed flower, no less white than the camellias of her bridal bouquet, her breath coming in short gasps, and the blood flowing from the great angry wound, she murmured "yes" to the clergyman, and received her husband's first kiss. A moment more and all was over.

She was laid to rest under the magnolias, and the heart-broken bridegroom, reckless with despair, returned to his regiment.

**The Boer General, De Wet.**—Like General Putnam in our Revolutionary war, General De Wet left his farm, in South Africa, at the first flash of the word "Oorlog" (war). Some one writes in *Collier's Weekly*:

"Christian De Wet, Fighter," is the most descriptive name that can be applied to the Boer general who has been continually harassing the British army in South Africa during the past five months. The great success which De Wet has attained may be attributed to a score of different causes. He was utterly without military training before he was chosen to lead a commando last October, yet he has developed the fighting instinct, which is common to all Boers, to such an extent that he stands preeminent among the republican generals. He is energetic, resourceful, and daring beyond measure. Time and again he has led from five hundred to a thousand of his men against five times that number of British soldiers, and recently he and his four hundred burghers escaped easily from a tightly drawn cordon of more than eight thousand British soldiers under Lord Kitchener. He recognizes the value of good scouting, a point which has cost the British heavily by reason of their indifference, and no English general can truthfully say that he has ever surprised De Wet. All his men are supplied with two and three remounts, and, in consequence, they can traverse from forty to sixty miles a day with ease when there is a necessity for it. De Wet himself travels in a tumble-down four-wheeled carriage. He always has four or five extra horses fastened to the rear axle of his vehicle, so that he can readily replace fagged-out animals with fresh ones. Every detail in his laagers is systematized to such an extent that it reminds one of a fire-engine house. Mobility is the breath of his life, and to fall upon a British column, when it was not known that De Wet was within fifty miles, is his specialty. One day he stood before his tent in the Free State and cried, 'Opzaal!' In less than four minutes every tent was down and on a wagon, every cannon and ammunition wagon fastened to horses, and every one of the burghers waiting beside his horse for the order to proceed."

**Beyond Him.**—Matthew Arnold, next to Whistler, was perhaps the most colossal egotist of his time. After his return to London from his first lecturing tour in America, he visited old Mrs. Proctor, widow of the poet "Barry Cornwall" and mother of Adelaide Proctor. Mrs. Proctor, who was then eighty years old, in giving Mr. Arnold a cup of tea, asked him:

"And what did they say about you in America?"

"Well," said the literary autocrat, "they said I was conceited, and they said my clothes did not fit me."

"Well, now," said the old lady, "I think they were mistaken as to the clothes."—*New World*.

### If Your Brain is Tired

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

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Boys' Double-Breasted All Wool Chinchilla Reefers, 6 to 15 yrs., \$7 to \$12

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COE'S ECZEMA CURE \$1 Large Sample mailed free. Coe Chem. Co., Cleveland, O

## MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

**An Extra Charge.**—"Here, waiter, you have charged for three soups instead of two." "Yes, sir; there is the one I spilled on madame's dress." *Journal Amusant.*

**In Memoriam.**—"I presume you carry a memento of some kind in that locket of yours?" "Precisely; it is a lock of my husband's hair." "But your husband is still alive." "Yes; but his hair is all gone."—*Til-Bits.*

**Fearful Results.**—DOCTOR: "Oh, well, influenza in itself isn't so terrible, but it is liable to be followed by terrible consequences."

THE PATIENT: "Yes, I've noticed that before in your bill."—*Heitere Welt.*

**The Dashing Explorer.**—POLAR EXPLORER: "What shall I call my new book? 'A Dash for the Pole?'"

PUBLISHER: "No. Call it 'A Dash for the Lecture Platform.'"—*Baltimore American.*

**Unpleasantness at the Window.**—PAYING TELLER: "Excuse me, madam, but I don't know you."

LADY WITH CHECK: "Know me? Well, I should think not. There are no bank cashiers in our set."—*Chicago News.*

**A Political Forecast.**—"All the banners on Market Street are for McKinley and Roosevelt," remarked a wily politician to his friend the other day. "But banners don't vote," replied the other. "No," agreed the politician, "but they show which way the wind blows."—*Exchange.*

**Where Changes are Rapid.**—The South American stretched himself, yawned, and sat up. "Well, how goes the government?" asked the visitor who had just entered. "How do I know?" was the answering question. "I've been asleep for over an hour."—*Chicago Evening Post.*

**Idiomatic.**—TEACHER: "Now, Tommy, give me a sentence and then we'll change it to the imperative form."

TOMMY: "The horse draws the wagon."

TEACHER: "Now put it in the imperative."

TOMMY: "Gee-up."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

**Misunderstanding.**—THE EDITOR: "I guess our correspondent must have been alluding to shoes."

THE ASSISTANT: "Why so?"

THE EDITOR: "He says the St. Louis girls were there in large numbers."—*Chicago News.*

**Something Wrong.**—WIFE (to husband returning at 3 A.M.): "What time is it, dear?"

HUSBAND: "One o'clock, I think." (Clock strikes three.)

WIFE: "Why, it just struck three, sir."

HUSBAND: "Ridiculous, my dear; that clock must stutter."—*Fliegende Blätter.*

**And She Wondered.**—MISS OLIVE (of St. Louis): "Say, cousin, what's a periphrasis?"

MISS BROWNING (of Boston): "A periphrasis is simply a circumlocutory cycle of oratorical sonorosity, circumscribing an infinitesimal ideality interred in a verbal profundity."

MISS OLIVE: "Thanks; I thought it was something like that, but I wasn't quite sure."—*Chicago News.*

**Defrauding the Government.**—Mr. Blank gave his new groom, Patrick, a letter and two cents, with instructions to mail the letter at the post-office. Presently Pat returned and deposited the

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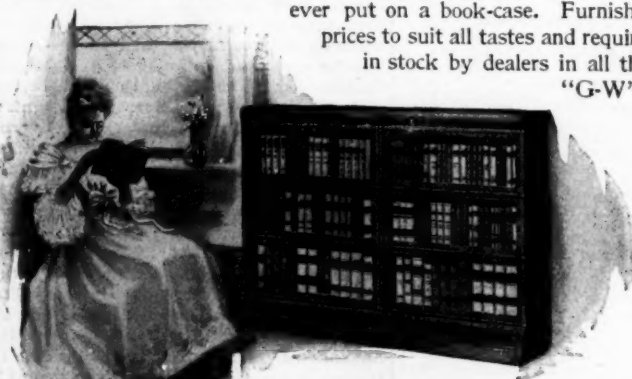
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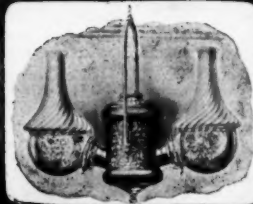
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two cents on his employer's desk with an air of conscious pride. "How's this, Pat?" said Mr. Blank, in surprise; "didn't you mail the letter?" "I did that, sor," said Patrick gleefully. "But why do you return the money?" "Well, sor, I watched the ould laddieback behind the windy, and slipped ut in whin he wusn't lookin'."—*Harper's Magazine*.

#### Tit for Tat.—

Said a young and tactless husband  
To his inexperienced wife:  
"If you should give up leading  
Such a fashionable life,  
And devote more time to cooking—  
How to mix and when to bake—  
Then perhaps you might make pastry  
Such as mother used to make."

And the wife, resenting, answered  
(For the worm will turn, you know):  
"If you would give up horses  
And a score of clubs or so,  
To devote more time to business—  
When to buy and what to stake—  
Then perhaps you might make money  
Such as father used to make."

—*Boston Journal*.

### Current Events.

#### Foreign.

##### CHINA.

October 15.—Chinese Imperial troops from Canton are defeated by the Reformers under Sun Yat Sen; the rebel leader has taken the town of Kiu-Shan, on the East River, and is investing the city of Hui-Chow.

There is great military activity reported in Southern China, Imperial and foreign troops being despatched to the disturbed districts from Canton and Hongkong.

The British consul at Shanghai warns European women against going north from Hongkong.

October 16.—The Pao-Ting-Fu expedition of the allies in China is reported to be encountering no opposition.

It is reported that the Russian Government may act independently of any concert of the powers in China.

Reports say that the British torpedo-boat destroyer *Handy* shelled 2,000 rebels who were advancing on San-Chun, killing many.

October 17.—The imperial edict for the punishment of guilty officials is reported to have been a forgery.

October 18.—Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang draw up a joint proposal for a settlement which they submit to the representatives of the powers.

Count von Waldersee, generalissimo of the international army, arrives in Peking.

The Germans are withdrawing their troops stationed at Shanghai.

October 19.—Reports say that the allied forces entered Pao-Ting-Fu on October 17.

It is rumored that Pu Chun, son of Prince Tuan, is dead, and that Kang-Yi, president of the Board of War and strongly anti-foreign, has committed suicide.

A despatch from Shanghai says that 1,000

#### Where's the Key?



You don't need to ask this question if it's on an Improved Washburne Patent Key Ring, that holds fast to waist band or pocket till you lift the lever. Aluminum or steel chain. By mail, 25 cents.

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Anywhere

that makes us feel so sure of it, that we gladly assume all risk and thus guarantee:

**SLEEP ON IT 30 NIGHTS**, and if it is not even all you have hoped for, if you don't believe it to be the made, you can get your money back by return mail—"no questions asked."

2 ft. 6 ins. wide, 25 lbs., \$ 8.25	All
3 ft. wide, 30 lbs., . . . 10.00	6 ft.
3 ft. 6 ins. wide, 35 lbs., 11.50	3 ins.
4 ft. wide, 40 lbs., . . . 13.25	Long
4 ft. 6 ins. wide, 45 lbs. 15.00	

If made in two parts, 50c. extra.

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Ask for full descriptive price-list from your dealer or from the manufacturer.

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French troops have taken Te-Chow, on the northern border of Shan-Tung province.

October 20.—An agreement has been concluded between Great Britain and Germany by which the two powers undertake to preserve the integrity of the Chinese empire and maintain the policy of the "open door" at the ports of China.

The rebellion is reported to be spreading in Southern China, and preparations are being made to defend Canton.

October 21.—The new British minister to China, Sir Ernest Mason Satow, arrives in Peking.

#### SOUTH AFRICA.

October 16.—Lord Roberts is gazetted honorary colonel of the new regiment of Irish guards.

October 17.—Theunis Botha, a brother of the Boer commandant-general, surrenders to the British.

Sir Alfred Milner, who is to be governor of the conquered colonies, arrives at Pretoria.

October 20.—Ex-President Kruger sails from Lourenço Marques for Europe, on board the Dutch cruiser *Geldenland*.

#### OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

October 15.—The Sultan of Turkey has leased to Germany, it is reported, the island of Uroan, in the Red Sea, for a coaling-station for thirty years.

The Hon. Arthur Russell, eldest son of the late Lord Chief Justice of England, is appointed a judge of the circuit court.

The virtual completion of the British elections shows the Unionists with a net gain of one seat over their majority in the last Parliament.

October 16.—Queen Wilhelmina of Holland proclaims her betrothal to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

It is officially announced that Lord Alverstone has been appointed Lord Chief Justice of England.

October 17.—Imperial Chancellor Hohenlohe resigns, and the German Emperor selects Count von Buelow as his successor.

Count Zeppelin makes a successful test of his air-ship at Friedrichshafen in Württemberg.

October 18.—Queen Victoria prorogues Parliament until December.

October 19.—Lord Curzon, in an address before the India council at Simla, describes the famine in that country.

October 20.—General Weyler, the former captain-general of Cuba, is appointed captain-general of Madrid; two Spanish ministers resign in consequence.

Queen Wilhelmina and her betrothed, the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, are welcomed by the people and the authorities of the Dutch capital.

October 21.—*The Philippines*: The commission appropriates \$475,000 gold, for October expenses of the insular government; Judge Taft continues the investigation, at Manila, into the conduct and policy of the friars.

#### Domestic.

##### PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN:

October 15.—Richard Croker's plans for Mr. Bryan's reception in New York are completed, and promulgated to 2,417 police.

October 16.—Mr. Bryan arrived in New York, and addressed four meetings, after which he was fêted by prominent Democrats.

##### OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

October 15.—There is no change in the strike situation, the miners awaiting action by the operators on the Scranton convention propositions.

October 16.—Strikers in the coal districts march to close collieries in Panther Creek valley but are intercepted and dispersed by troops.

October 17.—The Reading and Lehigh Valley companies decide to grant the demands made by the Scranton Mine Workers' convention. William L. Wilson, president of the Washington and Lee University and former Postmaster-General, dies at Lexington, Va.

October 18.—Major M. R. Peterson, United States army, chief commissary in Cuba, dies at Las Animas of yellow fever; the fever is increasing in Havana.

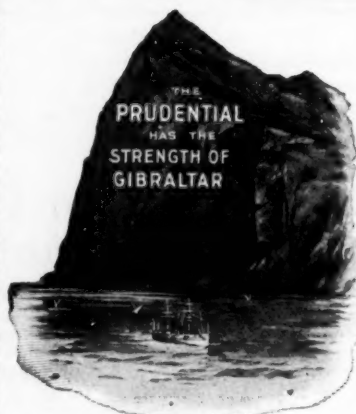
The population of the Territory of Arizona is 122,212, against 59,620 in 1890. This is a gain of 62,592, or 104.9 per cent.

The treasurer of the Galveston relief fund announces that the contributions up to date have reached \$1,095,202.

October 20.—Charles Dudley Warner, novelist and editor, dies suddenly in Hartford, Conn.

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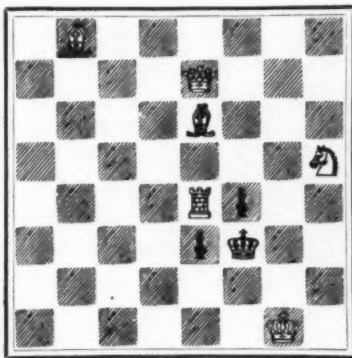
## CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

## Problem 511.

By G. E. BARBIER.

Black—Three Pieces.



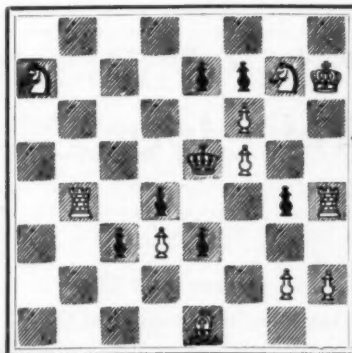
White—Six Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

## Problem 512.

By H. W. BARRY, BOSTON.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

## Solution of Problems.

No. 506.

Key-move, Kt—R 4.

No. 507.

1. Q—Kt sq	Kt—Q 4 ch	Q—Kt 3, mate
2. K x B	K x Kt	Kt—Kt 6, mate
.....	.....	.....
1. K x Kt	K—B 5	3. Kt—Q 4, mate
2. Q—Kt 3 ch	K x B (must)	Q—K 3, mate
.....	B—R 3	.....
1. P x Kt	Any	3. Kt—Q 4, mate
2. Q x P ch	.....	.....
.....	K x B	3. P—Kt 8, mate
1. P—K 6	Q—B 2 ch	.....
2. P—B 4	K x Kt	3. Kt—B 7, mate
.....	.....	.....
1. P—R 5	K—Kt 4	3. Kt—Q 4, mate
2. Any	Kt—Kt 6 ch	.....
.....	.....	.....

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; H. W. Barry, Boston; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Tarboro, N. C.; A. Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; Dr. W. P. Koehenour, Rego, Ind.; W. B. Miller, Calmar, Ia.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman,

Tex.; the Rev. E. N. Kremer, Harrisburg, Pa.; K. Rohland, Jr., New York University.

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Very many solvers were caught by the very close "try"—P—Kt 8(Q). This is defeated by P—B 4; if 2 Q—Q Kt 3, P—R 5, and no mate.

In addition to those reported, K. R. got 504, 505; Prof. R. H. D., 504.

Twenty-three States and Canada are represented by those who solved 506 and 507.

Several persons have written to us asking: "Is your Chess-column open to all subscribers to THE LITERARY DIGEST?" It is, and we gladly welcome to our honorable company of solvers all those who are interested in the royal game.

In sending solution of 2-ers, it is necessary to give only the key-move. We ask for 3-ers that the important variations be indicated.

## "Chess Blindness."

It is expected of ordinary mortals that they will not see everything in a game or problem (Fridlitz took advantage of this in 501 when he put that Black P on R 2, and Loyd, in 504, has a P which he

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knew would be overlooked); but even great masters are, at times, as blind as the veriest tyro. One of the most curious instances of this malady was shown in Mr. Steinitz's famous defense to the Evans. It was a discovery which Mr. Steinitz believed would put an end to the Evans. The game (Suhle's attack) goes in this way:

<i>White.</i>	<i>Black.</i>
1 P-K 4	P-K 4
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3
3 B-B 4	B-B 4
4 P-Q Kt 4	B x P
5 P-B 3	B-R 4
6 P-Q 4	P x P
7 Castles	Kt-B 3
8 B-R 3	Kt x P
9 Q-Kt 3	

And now comes the "discovery" Kt-Kt 4. The joke of it is that this is utterly demolished by 10 B x P ch, Kt x B; 11 R-K sq ch wins the Queen.

#### Game from the Munich Tournament.

MARCO BEATS JANOWSKI.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

<i>JANOWSKI.</i>	<i>MARCO.</i>	<i>JANOWSKI.</i>	<i>MARCO.</i>
<i>White.</i>	<i>Black.</i>	<i>White.</i>	<i>Black.</i>
1 P-Q 4	P-Q 4	30 Kt x Q R	R x Kt
2 P-Q B 4	P-K 3	31 Q-K 6 (e)	Q x Q
3 Kt-Q B 3	Kt-K B 3	32 B x Q	Kt-B sq
4 B-B 4	P x P	33 K-B 3	P-Q 6 (f)
5 P-K 4	Kt-Q 7	34 K-B 2	P-Q 7
6 B x P (B 4)	Kt x B 4	35 R-Q sq	Kt-Kt 3
(a)		36 P-B 5	Kt-K 4
7 P x Kt	B-Q 3	37 K-K 3	K-Kt 2
8 P-K Kt 3	Kt-Q 2	38 R x P	R x R
9 Kt-B 3	Kt-Kt 3	39 K x R	K-B 3
10 B-Kt 3	B-Q 2	40 B-K 6	Kt-B 3
11 Castles	Castles	41 K-K 3	K-K 4 (g)
12 O-Q 3	B-B 3	42 B-B 8	P-Kt 3
13 Kt-K Kt 5	P-Kt 3	43 B-Kt 7	Kt-K 2
14 K-R-K sq	B-K 2	44 P-B 6	K x P
15 R-K 5 (b)	B-B 3	45 B-K 4	P-K R 3
16 P-K R 4	B x R	46 K-B 4	Kt-Kt 3 ch
17 B P x B	Q-K 2	47 K-Kt 3	K-Kt 4
18 P-B 4	Q-R-Q sq	48 B-Kt 7	Kt-K 4
19 P-R 5	B-Q 4	49 B-K 4	P-R 5 ch
20 Kt(B 3)-K 4	B x Kt	50 K-R 3	Kt-Kt 5
21 Kt x B	P-Q B 4	51 B-R 7	Kt-B 3
22 Kt-B 6 ch	K-Kt 2	52 B-B 2	Kt-Q 4
23 Q-B sq	Kt-Q 2 (c)	53 B-K 4	Kt-B 5 ch
24 Kt-K 4	P x Q P	54 K-R 2	K-B 3 (h)
25 R-B sq	P-B 3	55 K-Kt sq	K-K 4
26 Q-R 3	B P x P	56 B-R 7	K-Q 5
27 Kt-Kt 5	P x B P	57 B-Kt 8	Kt-Q 6
28 Kt x K Pch	K-R sq	58 P-Kt 3	K-B 6 (i)
29 P x B P (d)	P x P	59 Resigns.	

Notes by Emil Kemeny.

(a) A safer play was B-Kt 3. The move selected causes a doubled K B P, and the Q P will remain isolated.

(b) P-K R 4 would have been a more conservative play. White intends to sacrifice the exchange, in order to establish a promising King's-side attack.

(c) Better than R x P or P x P, for Q-R 3, followed by P x P and Q-R 7, was threatening.

(d) P x Kt P would have been answered with R-K Kt sq. If then Kt x R is played, Black may continue Q-K 6 ch and R x Kt P with a winning attack. The text play guards against Q-K 6 ch, and enables White to regain the exchange.

(e) Being two Pawns behind, the exchange of Queens is rather disadvantageous, yet White had no better play. Black occupied a commanding position, and he threatened to continue Kt-K B 3, Kt-Kt 6 with a winning attack.

(f) The advance of the Pawn is justified. Black will lose the Q P, but he will bring about an exchange of Rooks, and eventually he must win the K B P.

(g) Necessary to stop White from playing K-B 4, guarding the K B P. The text move will be followed by Kt-K 2, and White has no means to save the B P.

(h) The Kt now occupies a commanding position, the adverse King being unable to attack the R P. Black thus has the opportunity to play his

King to the Queen's wing, which will decide the contest.

(i) Causes White's surrender. Kt-B 8 is threatening, and the Pawns can not be guarded. White may win the K R P, but he will be unable to stop the adverse Pawns on the Queen's wing.

#### The Story of a Game.

(A CHESS IDYL.)

Written for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By JOHN H. WHITE.

Caissa's warriors gathered round her shrine,  
And each one laid before her, in his turn,  
His various trophies from the checkered field;  
But she was unappeased. At length she cried,  
"Where are the vanquished? Can it be that none  
Have tasted aught but glory in my name?  
What stamp of loyalty is this you bring?  
Come thou, Sir Graybeard; surely thou has had,  
Sometime, methinks, occasion to resign."

Then rose the hoary courtier, thus addressed,  
And, bowing with becoming grace, he said:  
"Most gracious Goddess, thou hast truly asked  
A tale exceeding strange; yet I have faith  
That I can entertain Your Majesty;  
And, tho' the game of which you now shall hear  
Is still unfinished, I have faith 'twill serve  
The purpose well, for plainly is defeat  
Your servant's portion, and the score will show  
That with your servant's blunders 'tis replete.  
My adversary in this game is Life,

A master who foregoes no penalty  
Nor e'er allows a move to be replayed.  
His Castles were a lordly sight, for one  
Was built of gold, and o'er the other Fame  
Displayed her ensign. I resolved that both  
Should be my prize. I had two restless Knights,  
One named Ambition, and the other Pride.  
With these to lead, how could I dream defeat?  
And they, indeed, o'erleapt all obstacles.  
Not so my virtuous Bishops, for they moved  
In straight paths only, and were soon involved  
In difficulties they could not avoid;  
One, Happiness, I sacrificed outright;  
The other, Conscience, my opponent scorned  
To capture, but he drove it, ceaselessly,  
From corner into corner of the board.  
And soon new evil fell upon my head:  
My Queen! My Queen! Oh, God, my precious  
Queen,—

Left unprotected, she had fallen prey  
To Pawns, to ills my blindness had ignored;  
A smile, a sigh—then all the board grew dark,  
And darkly did I curse at my neglect.

"Now, listlessly, I make my feeble moves,  
Yet tranquilly, for, as the ev'ning glow  
Sent welcome shadows creeping o'er the board  
From figures that for long have been removed,  
The light shone full on my opponent's face,  
And, as I looked, behold, it was my own.  
'Twas thus I learned that, in this game, I play  
With Life; the ego that I call myself  
Is of a greater Ego but a part;  
That to resign is but to reconcile  
Th' untuneful part with the harmonious whole;  
And tho' we seldom find the proper move,  
We gain full credit, if we do but make  
The best we know, and thus improve the game.

"I beg Your Majesty will now excuse  
Your servant, for my clock has reached the hour,  
And my opponent kindly waits my move;  
His hand is ready to congratulate.  
Why should I tarry?—Master, I resign."

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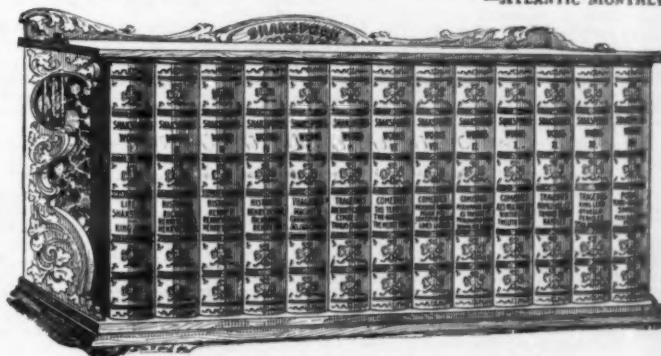
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